

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3751.

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September 13, 1899.

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Applications must be made on Forms, which can be obtained from the undersigned, from whom further information respecting the duties of the Principal can be obtained, and must be received at this Office not later than 10 A.M. on the morning of October 16, 1899.

A. J. NAYLOR, Clerk to the Governors.

The Polytechnic, William Street, Woolwich, August, 1899.

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G. H. BARLOW, Clerk to the Governors.

Staveley, Chesterfield, September 12, 1899.

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
THE HEART OF ASIA	377
THE HISTORY OF DOVER	378
POETRY OF DANIEL AND DRAYTON	379
RECENT EGYPTIAN PAPYRI	380
ANNALS OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL	381
A BOOK ON THE GOLD COAST	382
NEW NOVELS (The Orange Girl; The King's Mirror; Kit Kennedy; Mammon & Co.; The History of a Kiss)	382-383
LOCAL HISTORY	383
SCHOOL-BOOKS	384
ITALIAN LITERATURE	385
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS	385-386
THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT MANCHESTER; THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON; "BANNASTER" IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY; BIFRONS AND JUNIUS	387-388
LIBRARY GOSSIP	389
SCIENCE—ADDRESS TO THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION; ENTOMOLOGICAL LITERATURE; ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES; THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON; GOSSIP	390-392
FINE ARTS—MALOLICA AT FAENZA; LIBRARY TABLE; THE EXCAVATIONS IN THE FORUM; GOSSIP	392-394
MUSIC—THE WORCESTER FESTIVAL; GOSSIP	394-395
DRAMA—THE WEEK; THE NORWEGIAN NATIONAL THEATRE; GOSSIP	395-396

LITERATURE

The Heart of Asia: a History of Russian Turkestan and the Central Asian Khanates from the Earliest Times. By F. H. Skrine, formerly of the Indian C.S., and E. D. Ross, Ph.D. (Methuen & Co.)

THIS work consists of two parts, each by a different author. The first professes to give an historical account of Russia's most recent appropriations in Central Asia, that is to say, of Khiva, Bokhara, and Samarkand, the latter two lying north of the great river Jihūn or Amūiah; but it deals for the most part with territories west and south of them, and is a repetition of the old tales respecting Alexander and Darius, and Bactrians and Parthians, the last two having nothing to do with Bokhara or Samarkand, for Bactria ended where Bokhara and Samarkand began. The principal part of this portion is taken up with the "Rise of Islam," and proceedings in Khurasan, and Mughal dynasties such as "The Shaybānides"—meant, perhaps, for the descendants of Shai-Beg, otherwise Shaibani Khān—and "The House of Astrakhan." We find also mention of "Nadir Shah and his march from Peshawar to Herat," and of "the Peacock Throne ravished from the Hall of Private Audience at Delhi," and a long note of three-quarters of a page on the same; but what all this has to do with the Russian Khanates and the "Heart of Asia" one fails to see. This portion of the work appears, from the numerous extracts made, to be for the most part taken from the writings of Nöldeke, De Guignes, Tabari's 'Annals,' Narshakhi in Schefer's edition, Vambéry, Malcolm's 'Persia,' and Price's 'Mahomedan History.'

We are taken very far back, and told at p. 15 that "B.C. 250 the Sakas were settled at Hexapolis, to the east of the Pamirs"; but where and what that place was it would be interesting to know. Immediately after it is said these Sakas were driven out of their kingdom of Kiphin by the Yué-Chi, and, in a note, that Kiphin "is identified with Kandahār"; while just before the reader was assured that "the Sakas retreated

southwards, and occupied in turn Kiphin, Soghdiana, Arachosia (Kandahār), and Dragiana (Sistan)." But further on it is said that

"the last Kushan king of whom we find a trace in history was named Kitolo. He conquered Gāndārā or Kandahār. And the son whom he left in charge of the new province established his capital at Peshāwar."

Thus Kiphin is Kandahar, Arachosia is Kandahar, and Gandara is also Kandahar! All these places, however, are as different as white from black. Was Peshawar so called at that early period? Gandara, however, refers to the territory above the present Atak (Attock), lying on both sides of the Indus, which then, and for centuries after, did not flow as now.

In a work treating entirely of Turkistan and Central Asia, the like of which, we are informed, "has not hitherto appeared in any European language," one might expect to hear of the Samani dynasty, who ruled therein for more than a century, and also of the famous Afrasiyabi Turks, their successors, twenty-three sovereigns of whom ruled, yet they are scarcely referred to. They were Turks, as they are also called in their histories, not Ighur Turks or Uighurs. They ruled at Bokhara and Samarkand and Kashghar, not always at Bilasaghun—that was the capital of another branch of the family—and consequently what is called Gregoreif's "harsh and unjust review" of Vambéry's 'Bokhara' seems too true, especially with regard to Timur. We have much the same errors here respecting him. He was a Barlas Mughal Turk, for all Mughals were Turks by descent. But we must stop here; space forbids more on the point.

The second portion of 'The Heart of Asia' is by Mr. F. H. Skrine, who appears to have visited these parts lately; and this portion, we are told, may be considered "semi-official." At the present juncture it is the most valuable and interesting portion of the book, and most likely to attract attention, from politicians particularly. It commences with a sketch of Russian history from the earliest times. "But for Russia," says the author,

"the whole of Europe would have been enveloped in the coils of a Mongolian invasion, but the world was saved from this calamity by the unconscious agency of Russia, who has carried the banner of European civilization eastwards."

What of Batu Khan and the other Mughal princes, who invaded Europe in A.D. 1235, and, in a seven years' campaign, ravaged great part of Poland and Silesia, broke into Russia, and laid waste everything before them, so that most of the Russian princes, among whom was George Sevodolitz, were made prisoners and put to death? What of the battle of Lignitz on the banks of the Sayo, when Bela IV., King of Hungary, was overthrown with fearful slaughter, and nine sacks of ears were collected? What of the time when the Russian dukes had to bring their yearly tribute to the Mughal agent seated on horseback, prostrate themselves, and present him with milk, and lick it up if any fell to the ground? Jeroslaus, at the installation of Kyuk Khan, was compelled to stand outside the audience tent when others were admitted, in which degraded position he was

seen by John de Plano Carpini. And this "coil of Mongolian" dependency they had to endure for some two hundred and sixty years.

Of the "Turkomans" the author writes some wonderful accounts. He remarks:—

"Long before the Christian era they migrated southwards and westwards, and following in all probability the old course of the Oxus, their hordes spread over the great steppes extending from the Caspian to the Hindu Kush."

He adds that the "Turkomans were identical with the Parthians, who were so long a thorn in the side of the Roman Empire," and in proof of this he mentions: "the fact that the Dahæ, a famous Parthian tribe, dwelt in ancient days in the region between the Balkans and the river Atrak, which is still called Dehistan." Further, it is said that "the old empire of Darius was given up to Turkoman tribes bent on war and pillage."

The first mention of any Turkman in Eastern history is in A.D. 960; but they only came into Mawara-un-Nahr from Kara Khitæ in 985-6 A.D., having become somewhat numerous; and it was Mahmud of Ghazni—not Darius—who first permitted some of them to pass the Jihūn, or Amūiah, into Khurasan. The author says:

"In 1832 the Tekkes were attacked by 'Abbās Mirza, son of Shah Fath 'Ali, and their stronghold Sarakhs taken. The survivors fled northwards, and occupied the Yoletan oasis, south of Merv.....Subsequently hostility arose between them and the Sarik clan of Turkomans, on which the Tekkes offered submission to Persia, and obtained its help. They then turned on the Sariks and drove them from Merv to the oasis of Yoletan and Panjdih in the upper reaches of the Murghab, dispossessing the Salors."

Now it was these very Turkman doings, these continual irruptions into that part of the Afghan dominions, that furnished the plea for the seizure of Panj-dih by Komaroff, and allowed Russia to retain and carry a railway to within a few miles of Herat, ready to pounce upon that important place—"the garden and key," as the author says, "of Afghanistan"—on the first opportunity. Mr. Skrine, quoting a Russian author, gives us an idea of what we may expect. The latter says:—

"We have a right to seek compensation for sacrifices and labours endured for more than a century. We have a right to attain a secure frontier by pushing our colonies up to the summit of the Himalayan range, the natural barrier between the Russian and English possessions."

A great river is not supposed by the writer to be a natural barrier, because it does not enable one to invade a neighbour's territory so easily, perhaps. The Russian writer continues: "When this point has been reached, then only can we look calmly on the development of Great Britain's empire." Mr. Skrine adds:—

"Thus the value to Russia of her latest acquisition was immense. In Merv she possessed a region which had been once the most fertile on the world's surface, and needed but a settled government to resume its ancient importance. The ill-defined area which she claimed to the south of the Merv oasis commanded the richest province of Persia and the north of Afghanistan. It was inevitable that the news of its impending appropriation should excite a storm of indignation in England."

But that was of no effect; the Russians were permitted to have what they wanted. Mr. Skrine makes a mistake, however, in attributing this cession of the very choicest part of the province of Herat, thus permitting the Russians to drive a wedge into the heart of it, so as to be able to reach Herat in a single night, to Sir Peter Lumsden, an old Company's officer of long experience. He was recalled, not being pliant enough perhaps, and aware probably of its vital importance to the independence of the Afghan state. This cession was made through Col. (now Sir) West Ridgeway "and his ablest coadjutor, Capt. Yate," who, in his newspaper contributions, stated that the "only two points of any strategical importance were surrendered to Russia," and that "the question of ten miles here or there on the sterile downs of Badgis became of little moment." It was fatal to the independence of Herat, as we shall soon see. The railway to Kushk, according to the map then prepared, is actually carried twenty-two miles beyond the boundary then laid down into the Afghan territory, and is but forty miles from Herat as the crow flies.

"The very inception of this railway," Mr. Skrine tells us,

"was due to considerations of strategy.....The Central Asian Railway could rob the desert of its terrors, strengthen Russia's hold on the newly conquered territory, and give the means of overawing Persia and Afghanistan."

Since that time the Russians have been permitted to drive another wedge into the other side of the Afghan territory—the east side—by the appropriation of the Pamirs. Thus, if we look at the map, both on the right and left, these wedges may be compared to the two folded paws of the northern bear, ready to be stretched out to seize what belongs to others, "and up to the summit of the Himalayan range."

The statement that Komaroff, "with 1,200 men all told, attacked and overthrew an Afghan mob of 46,000, with six guns," is surely wrong. The whole of the Amir's army scarcely amounted to that number. In his book 'England and Russia Face to Face,' Capt. A. C. Yate, who was present on the spot, says:—

"The idea that the Afghans far exceeded the Russians in numbers is absolutely erroneous.The Russians had a *decided superiority* over the Afghan troops engaged."

We may also add on the same authority that about half the Afghans were armed merely with old Enfield rifles; others had only old smoothbores, and others had nothing but old flint-lock weapons of all shapes and sizes; no war had been declared, and they were attacked early in the morning after having passed the previous night, a very cold, rainy, and stormy one, without shelter, under arms, and with their weapons and ammunition wetted.

Referring to the Pamir affair, Mr. Skrine notes with great satisfaction that

"the cordiality which marked the relations between the subjects of Queen and Tsar was even more marked than on the earlier occasion. On the arrival at the scene of action, the travel-worn Britons were hospitably received in the Russian camp, and a feeling of good-fellowship was then and there enjoyed, which never afterwards grew cold; and the scanty leisure was devoted to races and shooting matches."

The chapter on "Transcaspia in 1898" is perhaps the best in the book, for, among other matters, it enlightens us on the present "commercial policy of Russia." The author says (p. 411):—

"That policy aims at nothing less than the maintenance of a Chinese wall [a belt of iron we might say] round the Russian Empire, to the exclusion of other nations and England in particular.....The heavy protective tariff, the unwillingness to admit consular agents for the protection of English trade, and the jealous restrictions on the movements of Europeans, are strangely out of date at the dawn of the twentieth century."

The illustrations to this book are excellent. The "Minar Katan" (an error for *Kalan*) on p. 374 reminds us much of the Kutb Manar at Delhi, and gives an idea of what the summit of that might have been before its decay.

The History of the Castle, Town, and Port of Dover. By S. P. H. Statham. (Longmans & Co.)

It is a singular circumstance that Dover, a military station from the first, should have had for its historians four clergymen. Prebendary Darell showed the way, even if his torch was an *ignis fatuus*, in the sixteenth century. Mr. Lyon, who wrote 'The History of the Town and Port of Dover,' was a local beneficed clergyman, as was Canon Puckle, author of 'The Church and Fortress of Dover Castle.' The rector of St. Mary-in-the-Castle now completes the list, combining, it will be observed, the subjects of his two immediate predecessors. We are not sure that in this he has been wise. The town in the valley and the castle on the hill are each worthy of a monograph by an expert in his own sphere.

Mr. Statham's industry is great. The local corporation records, the manuscripts in the British Museum, and the Pipe Rolls, we gather, also have been consulted by him, and his list of "authorities" is long. If among them we find the Bishop of Oxford's 'Constitutional History' immediately preceded by Miss Strickland's 'Queens of England,' it only warns us that the author's zeal may exceed his critical powers, and that his work is likely, in consequence, to prove of unequal merit. As it must remain, however, for some time to come the standard history of a place of more than local importance, it would seem desirable to gauge its value in some detail. The first nine chapters of the book are devoted to the history of the town and port, for which, of course, Capt. Burrows's little work on the Cinque Ports has proved of service. The author accepts incidentally his view that Edward the Confessor bestowed a charter on the Ports, but differs from his confident belief that Dover was walled in Norman times, holding that the successful raid by the French in 1295 implies that the town was then without a wall. Mr. Statham strangely makes Count Eustace of Boulogne's affray with the burghers happen on two different occasions (1048 and 1052), but we welcome his independent conclusion that the wardenship of the Cinque Ports was not combined with the constableness of Dover Castle before the days of Henry III. As Capt. Burrows accepted the old belief which carried back the connexion to the eleventh

century, this conclusion deserves attention. The value to the town of the Channel traffic, and the quarrels and arrangements which resulted therefrom, are rightly given prominence, and the history of the harbour is carefully traced. In 1483 special tolls were granted by the Crown for the repair of the sea-wall and harbour, every passenger being charged a penny. A strong pier or breakwater was thrown out with success under Henry VII.; but the injuries it received necessitated extensive works under his successor. Enormous sums were expended by the Government, but the shingle always drifted up and choked the haven. Fresh efforts continued to be made, though with little success, under Elizabeth; and throughout the seventeenth century the struggle went on. So late as 1676 every householder was summoned by beat of drum, in accordance with "ancient custom," to clear away the shingle with a shovel! The author is much to be commended for including among his illustrations reproductions of a view and of two plans of Dover in the past, which enable his readers to grasp the harbour difficulty. It was only at the close of the last century that the port was made available for good-sized vessels. Readers of Mr. Beavan's 'James and Horace Smith' may remember that their father was nearly drowned, in 1789, on his return from France, by the packet grounding on the harbour bar. The new harbour in course of construction will be a splendid affair when it is finished, but the difficulties of working out at sea are immense, and the cost, already estimated as reaching well into the millions, may well reach much further before the end is at hand. The currents are very strong, as those who have rowed round the Admiralty pier in a boat are aware.

Mr. Statham devotes his tenth chapter to the local "religious establishments," including the churches. Of these the most important was the priory of St. Martin-le-Grand. The account of its origin here given is very unsatisfactory. It is first stated that "a devoted band of monks" occupied the castle, but that their priory was "removed from the castle" to the town in 691; then that the foundation in the castle was for "canons," and that its date was previous to 640, and its removal to the town "about the year 726"; then that their church was regarded as a royal chapel "from 691"; next that "the Benedictine monastery in Dover Castle" was founded "before the year 640" for "secular canons" (!), and that the evidence for this is "conclusive"; lastly, that it was removed to the town "about the year 725." Now, to put aside the traditions of a much later age, all that is certain is that a "monastery at Dover" is mentioned in a document of 696-716, and a "*familia* at Dover" in one of 844. Mr. Statham suffers from a failing not uncommon among antiquaries: he jumbles up contemporary authorities with the legends and traditions of a later time. As to the parish churches of the town, it is, if not new, interesting to read that the mayor was annually elected in St. Peter's Church from 1367 to 1581, and after that in St. Mary's Church down to the present century. This brings us to St. Mary-in-the-Castle, Mr. Statham's own church. Its history, we learn, has caused him "much anxiety,"

and, as the subject is a very thorny one, it may be well to say at the outset that the writer of these lines has never taken any part in the controversy, and has approached the subject with an open mind. It is here discussed at great length; but the salient facts are these. Sir Gilbert Scott, who restored the church, pronounced it to be "Saxon." "There is no question whatever," he wrote, "as to its belonging to that variety of Romanesque architecture which we know, on the fullest evidence, to have prevailed in this country before the Norman Conquest." Canon Puckle, on the contrary, claimed it as the work of Romanized Britons, erected, in the fourth century, "as a Martyrs' memorial church." Mr. Statham, unfortunately, does not explain what he ought to have made clear—namely, that, finding this position untenable, he has been forced to advance a view in sharp conflict with Canon Puckle's. The latter insisted that the whole building, including "nave, transepts, and chancel," was erected at one time; Mr. Statham confidently holds that the tower and nave were originally a Roman fortification, or "prætorium," raised in the first century, which was converted in the fourth into a church by piercing the east and west arches through the solid walls of the tower and adding a chancel. His "strongest positive proof" for this is that the walls of the tower were at first erected solid; and he writes, we are sorry to say, in his preface and text thus:—

"The tower was originally built with four solid walls, and not as a church tower at all..... With regard to the tower, the statements of his clerk of the works [Mr. Marshall], published by Sir Gilbert Scott, and the corroborative statements published by Canon Puckle, all of whom enjoyed facilities for forming their opinions which have not been since available, seem on the whole more trustworthy than the somewhat hasty inferences of an architect, however distinguished, who has not enjoyed the same advantages."

"Sir Gilbert Scott and all recent archaeologists have either overlooked or ignored this significant fact, testified to by Canon Puckle and Mr. Marshall. That the walls of the tower were first erected solid, and without arches, will be strenuously denied by certain *fin-de-siècle* architects we are fully aware; but we prefer to trust the opinion of eye-witnesses, who had ample opportunities of examining these foundations, than the statements, however frequent and forcible, of those who, having conceived an idea, will credit nothing likely to disprove it."

After very careful study of the statements of Mr. Marshall and Canon Puckle, we can assert that neither of them held "that the walls of the tower were first erected solid and without arches." The latter, indeed, as we have seen, maintained that the whole church was erected at one time. As the author has given this subject great prominence in his work, and as he hopes that his arguments will be found "incontrovertible," it was necessary to say as much as this, without discussing the fresh difficulties to which his view gives rise. The fact is that he has fallen a victim to that dreadful fascination which "the British Church" seems to possess for the clerical mind, and to the eagerness to claim "the oldest building used for divine worship in the United Kingdom."

The castle and its officers are discussed in the closing portion of the work. We gladly call attention to the service Mr. Statham has rendered to its history by proving from the Pipe Rolls that the keep was erected between 1182 and 1188. As even Mr. Clark (1884) assigned the latest rectangular keep to about 1180, while accepting for Dover the traditional date of 1153 as agreeing "sufficiently well with the evidence of the building itself," the importance of Mr. Statham's discovery is obvious. On the other hand, we think that Mr. Clark is a safer guide than himself to the difficult earthworks of the fortress when insisting that they "do not now present, and, so far as description may be relied on, do not appear ever to have presented, anything of a Roman character."

The history and duties of the officers connected with the government of the castle are investigated with praiseworthy care, and special attention is paid to the military chaplains, who derived their names from the "Coelico" tower in which they dwelt. The constables have given the author, he admits, great trouble. Like his predecessors, he found himself confronted by an elaborate story of their early succession, which Mr. Clark had accepted without question. Wisely referring to the Pipe Rolls for himself, he was able to show that its latter portion was nothing but a barefaced concoction. Oddly enough, however, he hesitates to reject the rest, although the whole hangs together. In antiquarian, as in other matters, new wine and old bottles can rarely be made to harmonize. Mr. Statham shows throughout that he understands research, and yet he fails to cut himself free from the pernicious influence of legend. The book is provided with a copious index.

A Selection from the Poetry of Samuel Daniel and Michael Drayton. With an Introduction and Notes by the Rev. H. C. Beeching. (Dent & Co.)

In putting together this little volume Mr. Beeching has earned the gratitude, not only of the "Oxford pupils" for whom he undertook the task, but also of all lovers of the Elizabethans. Both Daniel and Drayton have been somewhat unaccountably left alone by modern revivalists. Neither the "Muses' Library" nor the "Aldine Poets" includes them. Such modern editions as do exist are either inaccessible or unsatisfactory. To the list which Mr. Beeching gives might be added, by the way, the convenient, although not very scholarly reprint of the 'Delia' and 'Idea' sonnets in Miss Crow's 'Elizabethan Sonnet Cycles.' Nor has Mr. Beeching any need to apologize for treating Daniel and Drayton together in one volume. Convenience may have dictated the arrangement to him, but literary considerations fully justify it. To the student the juxtaposition is most instructive; it throws light for him on the interesting subject of the interaction in poetry of the two factors of temperament and environment. He may, if he will, apply, with almost scientific exactness, what the logicians call the "method of difference." As Mr. Beeching points out, the careers of Daniel and Drayton were remarkably parallel:—

"They were contemporaries, born within a year of each other, and both reflect, with characteristic peculiarities, the influences to which poetry was subject at the end of the sixteenth century."

They used the same poetic forms; began with sonnets, and went on to write legends, chronicle histories, plays, pastorals, and verse epistles. Further, they seem to have moved to a large extent in the same circles of poetic patronage. Given then two poets, writing contemporaneously under very similar conditions on very similar subjects, one is justified in ascribing the marked differences which characterize their work in the main to initial differences of poetic temperament. The case of Drayton and Daniel, like the case of Wordsworth and Coleridge, is one of the few instances where such an investigation into the psychology of poetry becomes possible.

We need hardly say that Mr. Beeching's selection is an admirable one, or that his introduction is full of competent and instructive criticism. On one point, however, we are at variance with him. We do not feel that he has altogether done justice to the merits of 'Delia.' "Daniel's Sonnets," he says,

"are not his most distinguishing productions. They are written in good language and correct metre, and the sonnet rhythm—as the Elizabethans understood it—is well preserved. Also they usually open well..... But for the most part the thought is commonplace—a criticism that cannot be made on anything Daniel wrote later, and the excellence is the excellence of single lines."

This seems to us "faint praise." Of course the thought of the 'Delia' sonnets, like that of all Elizabethan sonnets, even Shakespeare's not always excepted, is "commonplace"—at any rate, it is in "common forms." But we deny the predominance of the "single lines," and we plead for a more whole-hearted recognition of the remarkable rhythmical perfection of the sonnets as wholes. They seem to us to go with such a simple and dignified swing, with such an assured movement from beginning to finish, that they really bear the mark of "style" more clearly than any of their contemporaries except the greatest of Shakespeare's:—

Look, Delia, how we esteem the half-blown rose
The image of thy blush, and summer's honour!
Whilst yet her tender bud doth undisclose
That full of beauty Time bestows upon her.
No sooner spreads her glory in the air
But strait her wide-blown pomp comes to decline;
She then is scorn'd that late adorned the fair;
So fade the roses of those cheeks of thine.
No April can revive thy withered flowers
Whose springing grace adorns thy glory now;
Swift, speedy Time, feathered with flying hours,
Dis-solves the beauty of the fairest brow.
Then do not thou such treasure waste in vain,
But love now, whilst thou mayest be loved again.

There are no purple patches here; but how grandly it is built, how admirable the use of alliteration, how excellent the ordering of the quatrains and the final couplet! And Daniel will go on, sonnet after sonnet, nearly at this level. When we turn to Drayton, we find assuredly one or two things—"Since there's no help," and so forth—which Daniel cannot touch. And here one does get the "excellence of single lines." In a sonnet not particularly striking

as a whole one comes across such an amazing couplet as—

And Queens hereafter shall be glad to live
Upon the alms of thy superfluous praise.

It is the amorous hyperbole of the Elizabethans at its very best. But then, again, how many sonnets there are, even amongst the elect of Mr. Beeching's volume, which are laboured, cumbrous, wooden in *facture*!

And the conceits and jingles:—

Nothing but No and I, and I and No:
How falls it out so strangely you reply?
I tell you, fair, I'll not be answered so,
With this affirming No, denying I.
I say, I love, you slightly answer I:
I say, you love, you pule me out a No:
I say, I die, you echo me with I:
Save me! I cry, you sigh me out a No.
Must woe and I have nought but No and I?
No, I am I, if I no more can have;
Answer no more, with silence make reply,
And let me take myself what I do crave:
Let No and I with I and you be so:
Then answer No and I, and I and No.

How far it is from the style of Daniel!
Could even Shakespeare do worse?

Facsimiles of the Papyri of Hunefer, Anhai, &c. By E. A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D. (British Museum.)

In this important volume Dr. Budge has given us complete reproductions of no fewer than four of the finest examples of the 'Book of the Dead' now known. They make, with the papyrus of Ani, published under the same editorship in 1895, a series extending from 1500 B.C. to one of the last centuries before our era, and we are proud to think that no museum in Europe can show their like. In this, as in other matters, Dr. Budge has shown himself a worthy successor as Keeper of the Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities to his predecessors Dr. Birch and Sir Peter Renouf.

To take the present papyri in order of date, the first was written for Hunefer, a royal scribe who was overseer of the palace, director of the royal cattle, and governor of Western Thebes, to Seti I., the second king of the Nineteenth Dynasty, which enables Dr. Budge to date it at about 1370 B.C. It is unusually perfect, "not a single character being wanting," and is adorned with several illustrations or "vignettes," which, although not equal to those in the papyrus of Ani, are yet of high artistic merit; but it marks, perhaps, the first stage of the degradation which was to come upon these funeral rituals after the golden age of the Eighteenth Dynasty, by the fact that the illustrations have evidently been drawn first, and the text squeezed in, and in some cases mutilated to fit them. It contains, besides many of the usual features, two hymns, to the rising sun and to Osiris respectively, from the former of which we may quote the following:—

"O thou divine youth, thou everlasting Son, thou self-begotten One, who didst give birth to thyself, thou One of myriad and manifold forms and aspects, king of the world, Prince of Annu [Heliopolis], lord of eternity, who knowest everlastingness, the company of the gods sing for joy when thou risest and when thou sailest over the horizon, O thou who art exalted in the *sekhet* boat. Homage to thee, O Amen-Ra, who dost repose upon Muat; thou passest over heaven, and every face seest thee."

It is worthy of note that Amen of Thebes, after his victory over the Khuenaten heresy,

has here fully assumed the solar character which, according to Dr. Wiedemann, was not originally his, and has become identified with Râ the material sun, while claiming the supreme place in the pantheon.

The papyrus of Anhai, which Dr. Budge considers was written under the Twentieth Dynasty, and about 1100 B.C., shows a further modification of the ritual. Anhai, as was probably Hunefer, was a member of the confraternity of Amen, being a singer in their college at Thebes, and might therefore be supposed to be an exponent of the reigning orthodoxy. Yet we find that the scribe who wrote her papyrus has taken great liberties with what may be supposed to have been the standard version. He has jumbled together a passage which is put into the mouth of Thoth and a speech by Horus, has written wrong texts by the representatives of some of the gates in the under world, has made other clumsy mistakes, and has taken his vignettes not from the older copies of the 'Book of the Dead,' but from a kindred work called the 'Book of Hades,' which seems to have been a favourite with the priests of Amen. But this is nothing compared with the syncretism—*θεοκρασία* the Greeks would have called it—which here causes many gods to be, as it were, run into one. The god who leads the deceased by the hand into the Hall of Judgment is here no longer Anubis, as in the case of Hunefer, but a compound deity called Horus-Thoth; while he to whom she is presented after successfully passing through the ordeal is not Osiris, but a divinity made up of Osiris, Ptah, and Seker. As the two last named were, if M. Maspero be right, gods of the dead, whose worship as such belonged to ages which had then been forgotten, their union with Osiris probably presented no difficulty to the pious Egyptian; but how the scribe could have supposed that Horus-Thoth could have been present in, so to speak, composite form while one of his components, Thoth, was noting the result of the trial, and the other, Horus, was sitting in hawk form on the throne of Osiris, is a mystery. The artist who drew the vignettes, moreover, has represented this double divinity in exactly the same form as the "Horus the avenger of his father" who appears in other scenes of the same papyrus, and one would be, therefore, inclined to think that the name Thoth has been added by mistake.

The papyrus of Netchemet, written for a queen of that name who flourished under the Twenty-first Dynasty and about 1000 B.C., and was also, naturally, a member of the confraternity of Amen, shows a further advance in syncretism. The god whom the deceased addresses in the opening scene is no longer even only Amen-Ra, but a complex called Amen-Ra-Harmachis; while an air of mystery appears for nearly the first time, which shows that the priests were beginning to forget their own theology, or perhaps to be aware of its incongruities. Thus in the rubrics or directions which the scribe, with more than Chinese fidelity, has insisted in copying along with the chapter known as cxlviii., he inculcates the observance of a secrecy which seems to have been merely formed under the Eighteenth Dynasty. "Thou shalt not recite this Book of Unnefer in the presence of any

person except thine own self," says the scribe Nu, who died probably about 1650. But in the time of Netchemet these injunctions had become much more stringent. "When thou recitest [this]," says Netchemet's scribe,

"thou shalt not suffer any person to see thee save him who is thy true friend, and the *Kher heb* priest; and thou shalt not suffer any one who is a stranger unto thee, or any servant who cometh in from outside, to see thee."

"This Book is indeed a mystery," he says again,

"a great mystery; let it never, never be learned by any stranger in any place whatsoever. Let no man or woman utter the words thereof; let no eye whatsoever behold it; let no ear hear it, except those of thy son, and of him that taught it unto thee. Thou shalt not put it into the mouths of the multitude, but only into thy own mouth and into that of the friend of thine heart."

As the chapter contains scarcely anything but some names which can hardly have meant anything to the scribes who wrote them, it seems pretty plain that the Egyptian religion was fast sinking from the spiritual monotheism of the beautiful hymn to Amen-Ra above quoted into the "systematized sorcery" which it eventually became, and that the priests were trying to stall off inquiry into doctrines which they had ceased to understand by declaring them to be too tremendous for revelation.

The fourth papyrus here given, that of Kelasher or Kersher, which is attributed to the late Ptolemaic or early Roman age, shows this degradation almost complete. The 'Book of the Dead,' as such, has vanished altogether, and its place is taken by the 'Book of Breathings,' which contains only a few scanty extracts from the Theban papyri. The old chapters had become, as Dr. Budge says, unintelligible to most Egyptians, while he thinks the skill of the ecclesiastical artists was unequal to producing the scenes of the Judgment of the Dead. Although the book was said to be written by the god Thoth—a claim which was never made for the 'Book of the Dead' of the Theban age—it shows a much grosser materialism than its predecessors. The hymns to the gods have all gone, and the object of the book is frankly stated to be the assuring to the dead of a life like that they have enjoyed upon earth. Meat and drink, gorgeous raiment, and pleasant sights and smells, are the beatitudes promised in the after-life. There is even a hint that these pleasures are to be enjoyed without change of form or condition. "Thy face shineth with splendour before Râ, and thy divine soul liveth before Amen, and thy corruptible body renews its youth in the presence of Osiris," is the address of the priest to the mummy. If one compares this with the passage in the Pyramid Texts in which the dead is made to rejoice that his soul "has broken for ever its sleep in its earthly dwelling," one feels that all but the shell of the old religion has passed away.

Useful as such publications are to the student of religions, they are yet more valuable as a means of learning the language, without a knowledge of which, Egyptologists say, the Egyptian religion is not to be understood. In the course of fourteen centuries every language undergoes

considerable changes, and the Egyptian was certainly no exception to this rule. Hence it is of great importance to have at one's command such an easy means of tracing the successive forms of words and phrases as is afforded by the comparison of what are practically successive editions of the same prayers. But, on the whole, the Egyptian language seems to have changed less than might have been expected, and although it received many Semitic words and perhaps a few from other African tongues, these had mostly been borrowed before the earliest of our papyri. Yet Dr. Budge has taken every care to make the task of comparison easy, and, in addition to translating such of the papyri as are in the hieratic script into ordinary hieroglyphics, has added to them a transcript of the whole of the papyrus of Nu from which he borrowed so largely in his former work on the 'Book of the Dead' (*Athenæum*, No. 3661). The translations, also, that he gives are sufficiently literal, without falling below the dignity of the original; witness this extract from a chapter in the papyrus of Netchemet, which is to be met with here for the first time:—

"I am pure. I have offered praises unto Horus, the lord of the Double Land of Life, triumphant, the lord of Abydos. The priest of [Horus the avenger of his father] hath travelled to the place where Osiris is, and hath gone unto his divine house which is in Upeg, and thus hath he spoken before him: I enter in as the god Hu, and I come forth as the god Ahu. I am Ahu-Kheper-Mut, whom this god hath seen when he rose in the morning, when he became like a king unto those divine beings who were there with him, and when the beings who had been long dead were following in his train, and when the dwellers in heaven were making acclamations unto him. The god Shu shall abide on thy right side, and the goddess Tefurt on thy left side for ever and ever."

It may be said in conclusion that the volume is excellently printed, and that we have succeeded in discovering only one misprint throughout.

Annals of Shrewsbury School. By George William Fisher. Revised by J. Spencer Hill. (Methuen & Co.)

SHREWSBURY SCHOOL, nominally founded and endowed in 1551 by King Edward VI., could muster 261 scholars in 1562, under the first distinguished head master, Thomas Ashton; while by 1586 Camden wrote of the school, then under John Meighen, the second in succession to Ashton, as "the best filled school in all England"—and this in spite of two visitations of the "sweating sickness." The need felt by Shropshire and the neighbouring districts for an educational centre, as set forth in the petition which procured the charter, was obviously pressing; while Ashton, *mutatis mutandis*, seems to have combined the qualifications of Lord Dufferin, Sir Augustus Harris, and Dr. Arnold.

The above-mentioned year 1586 relates to two early Shrewsbury worthies, for at that date Sir Philip Sidney fell in battle and Andrew Downes was appointed Regius Professor of Greek in Cambridge University. Thus early was the successful teaching of classics—for the professor acknowledges with fervour his indebtedness to Ashton's

tuition—domiciled at Shrewsbury. Another notable worthy was Sidney's contemporary and friend Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, the ancestor of the modern Earls of Warwick. Some of Ashton's popularity may have been due to his skill in devising and mounting mysteries, such as his 'Passion of Christ,' performed in the "Quarry." On one occasion he drew 20,000 spectators, including many noblemen. His successor, Thomas Lawrence, had a taste for pageants, and histrionic display long remained a feature of school life at Shrewsbury. The school flourished more or less, in spite of quarrels with the town bailiffs, quarrels between the masters, the Civil War and the Plague, until the reign of the Rev. James Atcherley, who neglected school discipline and devoted himself to high kicking in the kitchen in rivalry with one of his colleagues, thereby bringing the fortunes of Shrewsbury to their nadir in 1798, when an Act of Parliament superseded the ordinances framed by Thomas Ashton. The school was placed under the control of a new governing body, which pensioned off the existing masters, while St. John's College selected the great Dr. Samuel Butler to fill the post of head master. Thenceforth Shrewsbury took the chief place among the schools of England as a seat of successful instruction in classics, and exercised an important influence in the development of the English school of classical scholarship, which is still struggling to hold its own against the parasitic specialisms of metric, diplomatic, ancient history, philosophy, antiquities, and etymology. As a judicious reformer of the methods of instruction, Dr. Butler brought about "the advance of learning among the young..... at all English schools of note," as Henry Drury, of Harrow, testified. He handed on to the light of his genius and system to a brilliant array of pupils, including eight notable head masters and the famous trio, Richard Shilleto, Benjamin Hall Kennedy, and Mrs. Butler's nephew, Frederick Apthorp Paley. Oddly enough, the author and editor of the 'Annals' do not appear to be aware that F. A. Paley was a very distinguished classical scholar. Among Butler's pupils there were also Charles Thomas Whitley (Senior Wrangler 1830), Archbishop William Thomson, Bishop Fraser, Prof. George Henry Johnson (who held the Savilian Chair of Astronomy and Whyte's Chair of Moral Philosophy at Oxford), the first Lord Cranbrook (Gathorne Hardy), General Sir Daniel Lysons, Robert Scott (of Liddell and Scott), and Charles Robert Darwin, who, for "wasting his time" on chemical experiments, was called by Dr. Butler a *poco-curante*, and by his school-fellows nicknamed "Gas."

Butler elaborated a judicious system of marking and examining, which kept attention on the alert in class and encouraged healthy emulation; and he administered the said system intelligently and effectively. But beyond this he, like his successor, Dr. Kennedy, managed to make his pupils regard the works of ancient authors as specimens of a noble and delightful literature. So long as a student regards a classic merely as a lesson book providing material for "construes" and examples of grammatical forms and rules, the root of the matter is not in him. To eradicate this

vulgar conception demands a special temperament and genius in the teacher. Dr. Kennedy owed much to his sonorous voice and animated intonation and delivery. Prior to the removal of the school to its new site it was during this century only moderately filled, which makes the number and high merit of its worthies all the more remarkable. The moderate muster about the middle of the century was due partly to some laxity in discipline out of class under Dr. Butler, partly to defective accommodation, and again to a considerable increase of formidable competition at Rugby and newly founded schools. We may note, too, that some most depreciatory verdicts on the social life of the school at this time are extant.

Under the present head master the high standard of the school in point of university honours has been well maintained, though since 1882 it has not been easy to estimate the value of classical honours at Cambridge. It is a pity that the annalist has not collected more matter illustrative of that singularly interesting personality Dr. Kennedy. Dr. H. A. Morgan could surely have contributed abundance. We might, for instance, have been told that the great classical scholar often took up analytical conic sections as a relaxation, and that towards the close of his life his enthusiasm for the higher education of women had decidedly cooled. Among the distinguished pupils of Dr. Kennedy already deceased may be mentioned the eminent scholars E. M. Cope, H. A. J. Munro, W. G. Clark, and A. Holmes.

The late Mr. Fisher displayed great diligence and ability in collecting and arranging his antiquarian and biographical materials, but he is a little too diffuse in the treatment of the quarrels between the head masters and the town magnates. There is one notable omission. No account is given of the origin of the connexion between Shrewsbury School and St. John's College, which is mentioned in relation to the ordinances and the appointment of masters as though the school and college had a natural and necessary affinity. If there is nothing to be said on this point, the inability should have been explicitly acknowledged. Mr. Fisher regards it as a mistake to suppose that Thomas Ashton had ever belonged to St. John's College, as stated in a letter from the bailiffs of 1583. Was Ashton connected with the Archdeacon Ashton who founded four fellowships at St. John's College in the reign of Henry VIII.? The college seems to have had nothing to do with the school before Ashton's time.

The volume is well got up, but the paper is not substantial enough. The illustrations are well executed, and—with the exception of a plethora of Edward VI., three portraits—judiciously selected, though portraits of Paley, Munro, Darwin, and one or two other worthies would have been appreciated by old Salopians. Perhaps we might add to these Judge Jeffreys, whom Mr. Fisher endeavoured to make the best of, and "Trimmer" Halifax.

Nine Years at the Gold Coast. By the Rev. Dennis Kemp. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. KEMP'S apologies for the faults of this book "from a purely literary point of view" might be accepted if its contents were of much value. It is intended, we are told, partly to acquaint supporters of the Wesleyan Missionary Society with "the results of missionary enterprise" in the West African district which was the scene of the author's labours from 1887 to 1896, and partly to provide "such information as would be useful to young men in training for work abroad." It might be thought, however, that the most suitable channel for communicating such particulars to those whom they concern is the Society's magazine, from which, in fact, much of the volume has apparently been reprinted or reshaped. The "general reader" can scarcely be expected to take interest in these details, at any rate in the crude and incomplete presentment of them which we have here. Nor is he likely to profit by the pages in which Mr. Kemp has, as he says, "ventured to touch upon topics other than those of a purely missionary character."

Mr. Kemp doubtless served his society to its satisfaction during his nine years' employment on the Gold Coast, for most of the time as "General Superintendent" of its missions there. His page of statistics shows considerable "growth" in these years. The number of Wesleyan chapels increased from 56 to 111; the number of "Church members" from 5,610 to 7,664; the number of "catechumens" from 557 to 3,387; and so on. Mr. Kemp gives a few samples of the striking "conversions" effected by himself and his colleagues, and he says, "I have the consciousness that there are other cases in which I have been used in the development of the Christian characters." There can be no question as to the honesty and zeal with which he and his wife did their self-sacrificing work; but it is his own fault if the jocular tone in which he often refers to it and the supercilious way in which he generally speaks of the black people among whom he preached make one suspect that his ministrations were less efficacious than he assumes. On his own evidence he was ill equipped for them. In his nine years of residence in West Africa he had not time to learn any of the languages of the natives, unless the pigeon English usually spoken in the coast towns can be called a language. As nearly all his work was done in those towns he may have had no difficulty in making himself understood by the residents who came to hear him preach and by the native pastors and teachers whom he sent further afield; but his ignorance manifestly stood in the way of his understanding the West African temperament and modes of thought, and accounts for the shallowness and inaccuracy of the second-hand information he supplies.

It is to Mr. Kemp's credit that, while condemning and deploring, as well as finding somewhat unseemly amusement in, the gross superstitions of the Gold Coast negroes, he attaches more importance to their gradual overthrow by providing suitable instruction for the children than to the

adult "conversions," which are apt to be, if not hypocritical, at any rate superficial. He showed commendable liberality, too, in keeping on friendly terms with the Roman Catholic missionaries who intruded on the sphere of work in which the Wesleyans considered they had a sort of monopoly, and who appear to have made themselves more acceptable to the natives. It was mainly in emulation of their achievements that he applied himself as zealously as he did to the improvement and extension of his schools. The Basle missionaries have been notably successful at their stations in West Africa in giving to their young people such practical instruction in handicrafts as will help them to prosper when they are grown up; but the work of the Roman Catholics in this direction is said to be yet more satisfactory and effective. Most of the other Protestants unwisely neglect this means of really benefiting the natives.

Only those who have lived in Africa can realize the extraordinary demolitions carried out by the locusts, against which all measures seem useless. "On one occasion," writes Mr. Kemp,

"I passed a procession which thickly covered the ground for at least twenty yards on either side of the road, and stretched a distance of twenty miles: we had by this time cleared the land necessary for our requirements, and had planted it with Indian corn. It seems incredible, but it is nevertheless an absolute fact, that out of the thousands of stalks standing at six feet high, one, and one only, was passed by much to the amusement of our timekeeper; the rest were stripped of every vestige of a blade. I can offer no explanation; it is too much to suppose that they left that solitary stalk in derision. Possibly the order was given to 'march,' and thus it escaped by accident. It was quite pitiful to see some of the old women endeavouring to put down the scourge—their efforts were about as vain as would be the attempt to extinguish a conflagration with a drop of water."

Mr. Kemp's longest journey into the interior was taken early in 1896, when he went as far as Kumasi to arrange for the revival of missionary work among the Ashantis, which had been rendered possible by Sir Francis Scott's expedition of a few weeks before. Unfortunately, even in this case, he has nothing fresh or important to tell. He gives a minute account of his troubles with the carriers, of the other personal inconveniences that he had to submit to, of the forcible appropriation of lodgings and food for his benefit, of his purloining of a fetish charm to which he took a fancy, and so forth; but about graver matters he is either silent or content to repeat some of the strange gossip that reached him from untrustworthy informants. He cannot be recommended as a safe instructor either about the manners and customs of the Gold Coast natives, or about the country itself and its opportunities for European exploitation. Especially questionable are his pages on gold-mining prospects. "I am anxious," he says, "almost as anxious as if I had shares in a Gold Coast Company, that the work should prove remunerative now."

The illustrations, which are numerous and well executed, are the most valuable part of a work that cannot be commended as a whole. Some of the fetishes pictured are interesting.

NEW NOVELS.

The Orange Girl. By Walter Besant. (Chatto & Windus.)

THE incomparable Jenny Wilmot was born in St. Giles's a hundred and fifty years ago. As a girl she sold oranges at the theatre doors, and in the course of time she became an excellent actress and a fine lady. Sir Walter Besant makes a very good story out of her adventurous life and benevolent deeds, showing how she was mixed up with a number of unscrupulous villains, and how she suffered dire evils in order to save the life of a worthless mother. The plot is well enough in itself, and there are sundry characters in whom the reader will allow himself to be interested; but the main purpose of the author is to exhibit a drama of London life in the third quarter of the eighteenth century, to get back to its tone and atmosphere, and to depict the physical and moral circumstances amidst which such a woman as Jenny Wilmot would naturally be cast. In particular, we have a clear picture of the criminal law at the period in question, the narrow meshes of its net, and the dire consequences of comparatively trivial offences. This is a pleasant and not an uninteresting story.

The King's Mirror. By Anthony Hope. (Methuen & Co.)

THERE is incisive draughtsmanship in the portrait of King Augustin, drawn by himself. The "Styrian method" of education pursued by his governess, and the repressive philosophy of Prince Hammerfeldt, the ancient chancellor who guides his youth, early convince the young king that his position has its duties as well as its rights, and that pleasure is not what men are sent into the world for. Augustin is pleasantly appreciative of the oppressive bearing of these maxims, and sufficiently youthful and passionate to involve himself in many passages inconsistent with their acceptance; but his early training and fine sense of honour bring him through these perilous episodes, always with more than a lurking consciousness of the pleasure he loses in the process. The dialogue of the numerous courtiers and friends, Wetter the Radical, Varvilliers, and others, maintains the flow and vivacity of the narrative, which also abounds in situations of interest. Occasionally a pathetic note is struck. The parting between the king and the countess, the ripe and accomplished woman who wins and returns his boyish love, is very touching. "I don't ask much of you, just to let me go, and not to laugh"—how natural in the woman who foresees the change of view! This is the most serious passion of Augustin's rather emotional youth, and is not dead when long afterwards, still staunch to duty, he makes a political marriage with the provoking *ingénue*, his cousin Elsa. Among a number of good characters the Princesses Heinrich and Victoria, mother and sister of the king, and the Spartan old governess, are admirable in their several ways. Anthony Hope has again written a capital novel.

Kit Kennedy. By S. R. Crockett. (Clarke & Co.)

THOSE who recognize, as we have always done, the truth of the author's vivid pictures of Scottish country life and rustic character may perhaps be content with a book which in these respects recalls some of his best work. That the inmost complexities of boy nature, and Scottish boy nature in particular, are intimately known to Mr. Crockett, we have the excellent 'Cleg Kelly' as perpetual testimony; 'The Lilac Sunbonnet' showed mastery over subjects of the domestic kind. Had some of his earlier work never been done, we think the present domestic drama—which in the character of Lilius Armour, the patient victim of mistake and fraud, affords occasion for pathos, and which infers plenty of rustic humour among the swains and elders of heathery Whinnyliggate and its neighbourhood—would have been accepted as a vigorous and characteristic study of its class. But too many old scenes and actors, like the farm at Loch Spellanderie and the hateful virago its mistress, serve to point a contrast which is hardly in favour of the present tale. Nor is the humorous vein always so bright as of yore. We decline to be moved to mirth by the elaboration of Willie Gilroy's ghoul-like reckoning with regard to his wives and the accommodation of their names on the tombstone. Yet there is many a quaint turn of Lowland thought that relieves and diversifies the history of brave Kit and his triumph over circumstances. In spite of lapses of many sorts (why is the late Sheriff Nicolson Nicoll in one place and Macleod in another?), and an undue proportion of "cauld kail het again," this book is full of matter, and should be well received.

Mammon & Co. By E. F. Benson. (Heinemann.)

COMMENTING on Pendennis's first novel, "What good company you introduce us to!" said the young lady archly, "*quel ton!*" Similar congratulations may be offered to Mr. Benson on the amount of high birth which walks and talks through his pages. The chief lord is a "guinea-pig" director who sells his title and position to a promoter of West Australian mines for five thousand a year, and possesses a frivolous, aimless, heartless wife who does what she likes in society, and can wear orange chiffon. Cheating at baccarat, which leads to a decidedly dexterous scene in which the transgressor is brought to bay and has to confess; details about the Australian shares, with a good deal of a financier who is not convincing; and infidelity on the part of the wife which leads to her introduction—thanks to a lady in high life who is not degenerate—to some idea of a decent, thoughtful life, all contribute to form a very readable story—one might say a very clever story if 'Dodo' had not been written; but Mr. Benson's well-known gift of paradox, as exhibited in his leading lady and other puppets, is grown a little wearisome by repetition. This vein of cleverness in his society hedonists has, in fact, been worked for all that it is worth. We want more of the real observation which peeps out here and there in these pages. As a study of finance in the City the book does not

impress. There is also a lady imitator of Mrs. Malaprop who is not at all funny. We are surprised to find a writer of Mr. Benson's taste and judgment indulging in the belief that she is, and making the other characters roar at things like "We went up the river in our own diabetes." We also refuse to believe that his jealous husband would be such a cad as to knock his erring wife downstairs. A moralist might object to the slight punishment meted out to the conspicuous wrongdoers of the story, especially as Mr. Benson seems to have taken more pains than usual to explain that he does not really like them. When all is said and done, the book is, we repeat, eminently readable—more readable than many successes; but it does not move us in the least. Mr. Benson seems to lack the power to do that, or to suggest real feeling successfully, and that one expects from a writer of his talent, who ought to be advancing.

The History of a Kiss. As told to and reported by A. R. Cowan. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE kiss, it must be confessed, was an unhappy one. It was inflicted by a lady on a gentleman previously unknown to her. He was lying on a sofa with a handkerchief over his face, and was dressed in her *fiancé's* clothes. After a variety of occurrences, this misplaced kiss results in a scene in which a father and daughter practically agree to commit suicide, and take each other quite seriously in making this proposition; in fact, the reader is led to believe that the intending suicides narrowly escaped with their lives. Some readers will regret that the intervention of friends was successful. The book will hardly escape criticism. It is dull, matter-of-fact, and often ungrammatical.

LOCAL HISTORY.

Norton-sub-Hamdon, in the County of Somerset: Notes on the Parish and the Manor and on Ham Hill. By Charles Trask. (Taunton, Barnicroft & Pearce.)—Norton-sub-Hamdon is but a small parish; it has a fine Perpendicular church and curious pigeon-cote, but is otherwise not more interesting than many of its neighbours. It has, however, we are glad to say, found one who has a loving care for the place, and who takes much interest in the open-field system, of which Norton-sub-Hamdon must, before the enclosure, have furnished a curious example. He evidently cares far more for the simple folk who tilled the land than for the great people who from time to time held the manor, though it is probable that not one of them ever resided there. This preference is pleasing. Concerning the manorial lords much knowledge may be gained from outside sources, but no one who has not had access to parish documents, and who does not know all about the fields, brooks, and hedgerows from long familiarity with them, can give the sort of information with which the author has supplied his readers. Mr. Trask takes intelligent interest also in the general condition of the agricultural classes in early times, and has mastered many of the chief authorities on the subject. Sometimes he ventures to differ from his teachers. Occasionally, we think, he takes too favourable a view of the relations of the toilers to their lords, as when he says:—

"The servants, the 'servi,' were the lowest class of labourers, the 'villeins' were villagers who occupied land and gave a certain amount of labour for the rent of it."

We admit that the meaning of "servi" is often uncertain. It probably had not by any

means the same signification in every manor, but what he says will lead uninstructed people to regard them as having been in much the same state of life as the farm hands of a hundred years ago; this would be almost as far from the truth as if we were to imagine their condition parallel to that of the slaves in the Southern States of America before they were freed by the sword. Mr. Trask must know that there was once a slave-market at Bristol. What rights as against their masters, we would ask, had the slaves sold there when they became the property of their purchasers? Notwithstanding this and one or two other errors which we might perhaps point out, we consider what Mr. Trask says regarding bondmen as decidedly helpful in spreading more correct notions as to the condition of the common people in the years following the Norman Conquest. Many of his neighbours will, we doubt not, be influenced by his book who have never heard of the writings of Bishop Stubbs or the other scholars, native and continental, who have studied the growth of English institutions. We are sorry to find that the early court-rolls of the manor have not been accessible to the author; perhaps, like so many others relating to all parts of the country, they have been suffered to perish. Has the author inquired if any of them are preserved in the Record Office? This is not impossible, as the manor was more than once in the hands of the king. He has seen, however, what he calls a terrier, taken for Frances, Duchess of Suffolk, some time in the middle of the sixteenth century. It is an interesting document giving the names of all the copyholders. We are expressly told that there were no persons who possessed freeholds within the manor. The original, we presume, is in Latin, but Mr. Trask prints an English version only; for this we must express our sorrow. One entry is of more than local importance. Nicholas Northcote held lands in right of his wife Alice

"for the term of her life by virtue of a certain warrant of licence for marriage of the said Alice, made and granted by Richard Rondall, Esquire, late surveyor to Lady Katherine, Duchess of Suffolk."

The fine paid for this licence was one hundred shillings. This is the latest instance of a marriage fine that we remember to have seen. Many of the local names given in this document are interesting; several are unknown to the present inhabitants, and others have suffered distortion by the persons who drafted the tithe award and the overseers of the poor. These people have introduced what Mr. Trask sarcastically calls "euphonious modifications." From his list it is clear that when a name as repeated in the local speech did not convey any meaning to these gentlemen's ears, they altered it so as to make it signify something. Mr. Trask thinks the church was built by Henry VII. It is not impossible that he is right. The lord of the manor at the time when the present fabric seems to have been erected was Edmund de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk. The duke endured a long imprisonment, terminated by an unjust death. While the duke was in confinement, the author thinks, the king may have assumed a forfeiture, and acted as if he were owner of the manorial rights. If this were so, and he did build the church, he was no niggard in spending his ill-gotten gains. The tenants of the manor, it may be pointed out, were men of small means, and they could have had no claim for help from the neighbouring landowners. The church and the tombstones in the graveyard have suffered severely in modern times from what is known as restoration.

The Oldest Register Book of the Parish of Hawkshead, in Lancashire, 1568-1704. Edited by H. S. Cowper. (Bemrose & Sons.)—Here we have an interesting parish register which has been carefully edited and well indexed.

Hawkshead has probably acquired its name from some Scandinavian settler, who perhaps came with his followers from the Isle of Man. There seems to have been a colony of Norsemen in the neighbourhood, and Mr. Cowper believes that their names may yet be traced on the lands which they succeeded in acquiring. As to the time when these settlements were made there is no information. Hawkshead does not occur in the Conqueror's survey; but that is by no means a proof that it did not exist, for, as Mr. Cowper points out, "it would certainly be rash to conclude from this that the place was too insignificant for notice; for the surveyors stopped short at the Fells altogether, believing, probably, that such a rugged country must be destitute of corn-lands to be surveyed, if not of inhabitants."

Several reasons have been given why a great part of the north of England does not appear in Domesday. Whatever may have been the causes for its omission, we have no reason for assuming that deficiency of local information was among the number. Hawkshead was a very isolated place down to modern times. The registers show that the greater part of the inhabitants must have been near of kin. Out of about four hundred surnames some thirty occupy a great portion of the register. In a table which the author has compiled of the thirty-three commonest names, we find that the Braithwaites, the Rigges, and the Satterthwaites alone are mentioned 5,683 times. So abnormal a proportion could, we think, be paralleled in but few other parishes in England. From an examination of the index we gather that the Christian names were almost equally restricted. They were evidently passed on from generation to generation among the old families. Fancy names, as they are not inaptly called, were few. The editor has given a list of these, which may perhaps be useful to those who still cherish the idea that names taken from Holy Scripture were extremely common in the seventeenth century. Had this been the case we should no doubt have reaped a luxuriant crop in Presbyterian Lancashire. A few curiosities, however, do occur. Bathsheba was the name of a little girl baptized in 1682; but she did not hand it down to her posterity, for there is an entry of her burial when she was but eight years old. A Fearfull occurs in 1620, and a Lament in 1632; both of them were illegitimate. A Zuriell was baptized in 1679, and buried in 1690. We find the baptism of Radagunga Rawlinson in 1618. This, there can be no doubt, is a form of Radegundis or Radegunda, a royal lady who was invoked as a saint in Thuringia and parts of what is now France. We do not remember to have met with the name in England before. Mr. Cowper gives a list of the names of trades and occupations of which he has found mention in the register; the catalogue is useful, as it indicates the occupations of the district. Many of us would not have known, without the editor's help, that John Harrison, the swiller, was a basket-maker. What was the occupation of William Braythwait, who is described as a "whistler," he does not inform us. The word cannot really bear its surface meaning.

Historical Description of Levens Hall. By John F. Curwen. (Kendal, Wilson.)—This is a paper prepared for the members of the Royal Archaeological Institute when, last year, they visited Levens Hall, in Westmorland. It is sketchy, and contains errors, but the architectural part is well done. Levens Hall, Mr. Curwen tells us, is an ideal homestead. In this we agree with him. There are, we believe, few houses of the second rank in the north of England that have greater attractions. The hall itself—originally, there can be no doubt, a mere Border peel-tower—has, by successive additions and "restorations," become a mansion of stately character. It is enriched within and without by associations dear to our northern

kinsmen. The gardens, which are large—we believe they cover seven acres—are of a kind seldom seen in anything approaching completeness. They were laid out by M. Beaumont, gardener to James II., and although the maze has unfortunately been destroyed, we believe they are at the present time much the same as they were when first formed. There were many such pleasant places in the seventeenth century; but fashions change, and what went by the name of the topiarian art got to be regarded as commonplace and ugly—the old gardens, with their prim beds and straight alleys, were swept away, and replaced by characterless attempts at landscape. This was not done at Levens; there may still be seen eagles, lions, and peacocks of holly and yew, and an endeavour has been made to represent a king and queen in all their majesty. The limes, of which there are not a few, the writer thinks were planted about 1695, for he labours under the impression that this tree was introduced by William III. That this is a mistake any one may convince himself by consulting Gerard's 'Herbal.' It is probable, although we are aware that the opinion has been called in question, that the lime is a native tree. Mr. Curwen gives a slight sketch of the families which have held Levens from a remote period. Without any unreasonable amount of research this might have been made more complete, and, we must add, more accurate also. What the following sentence means it passes our wit to comprehend:—

"For what service to the king or state the family received the baronetcy I have not discovered, but the first record found of it is in 1357, when Sir Matthew de Redeman was knight of the shire for Westmorland."

Is it possible that the author does not know that the order of baronet did not come into existence until upwards of two centuries and a half subsequent to the date he gives? The description of the interior of the house and of some of its contents is interesting, and we are thankful for the engravings of the masons' marks which are carved on the stone mullions of the windows. One of them seems to represent a ploughshare, or perhaps a triangular banner; if the latter, it has been reversed. Students of folk-lore may like to know that the park is stocked with fallow deer, and that when a white fawn is produced the birth presages some change—not necessarily some misfortune—in the house of Levens.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Shakespeare's King Henry VIII. Edited by D. Nichol Smith. 'Warwick Shakespeare.' (Blackie & Son.)—Mr. Nichol Smith's edition of 'Henry VIII.' is compiled with extreme care and pains, and with that fulness of annotation and attention to "æsthetic" comment to which we are accustomed in the 'Warwick Shakespeare.' The introduction, in particular, contains an admirable and judicious summary of the conflicting views of Mr. Spedding, Mr. Swinburne, and others on the still moot point of the authorship of the play. After spending so much time on this subject in his introduction, it would, perhaps, have been worth Mr. Smith's while to give briefly at the beginning of the notes on each scene a conspectus of the various authorships assigned to that scene by different critics. No apology is needed for the discussion of such topics in an edition for students, for the minute investigation into the style of Shakespeare, Fletcher, and their contemporaries which it necessitates is of real educational value. Mr. Smith's full appendix of passages from Holinshed and Foxe used for the play is quite on the right lines. His notes on metre should have been a little more explanatory, and we wish he had avoided the incorrect use of the term *caesura* for the mid-line pause.

The Merchant of Venice. Edited by J. Strong. (Black.)—The text is beautifully printed in a much clearer and larger type than is usual in

such editions. The notes, so far as they go, are to the point, but are hardly full enough. The comment on "Besbrew me" runs: "Besbrew is formed from the adjective by addition of *be*." This will be hardly intelligible without the further notification that "shrew," now a substantive, was in Middle English an adjective meaning *wicked*. The conflicting interpretations of the character of Shylock, which are familiar through some great critics and actors, are hardly considered here at all. On the other hand, it is surely too much for boys to indicate five possible ways in which the play can be taken. It is not necessary to take it as a diatribe against avarice, or anything else in particular.

In *The Age of Drake* (Black's "Sea-Dog Readers") Mr. L. W. Lyde has put together several graphic descriptions of events and episodes in the great Elizabethan war, most of them from Hakluyt, in slightly modernized language, though some from later writers, such as the fight with the Armada from 'Westward Ho!' With these are joined many poetical pieces—Macaulay's 'Armada,' of course; and, among others, that fine old ballad 'The Honour of Bristol.' Altogether the selection is very good, and makes a capital book to put into the hands of boys, not only for lessons, but for play-reading. The weak part is the notes, some of which, in their curious misrepresentation of nautical terms, are almost comic; and others, in historical reference, are at once monstrously wrong and offensive, as, e.g., one in which Campion is described in two words as a "murderous scoundrel." Notes written in this spirit, and with this want of knowledge, would be much—very much—better omitted altogether.

Blackwood's Literary Readers. Edited by John Adams. Books I., II., III., IV. (Blackwood & Sons.)—The volumes, which are capably printed, consist of selected readings of increasing difficulty, to which notes and exercises are added at the end. Books I. and II. introduce some grammar also. The selected pieces are admirably chosen, especially in the later books, which will form a beginning for a really sound and wide appreciation of the stores of good English verse and prose. Thus Book IV. introduces a letter by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, De Quincey on Joan of Arc, a scene from 'The School for Scandal,' and the death of Col. Newcome. Gray's 'Elegy' needs a good deal more annotation than it gets, but usually the notes to the pieces are brief and satisfactory.

La Vieille Cousine. Edited by Marguerite Ninet. (Dent & Co.)—This neat little volume contains three plays written in easy French. The notes are at the bottom of the page, and, instead of giving the usual translations, are also written in French. No doubt this is a laudable idea, but it seems doubtful whether the human boy will appreciate it.

Virgil: Georgic III. Edited by T. E. Page. —*Virgil: Æneid XII.* Edited by the same. (Macmillan & Co.)—Mr. Page is a good editor who has by this time considerable knowledge of the kind of thing boys want explained. His notes are therefore short and sensible, though they seem occasionally rather too erudite in these instances for booklets which are lettered outside "Elementary Classics."

Virgil's Æneid, Books I.-III. Edited by William Coult. (White & Co.)—Mr. Coult is painstaking, as his translation of Horace showed; and as he frankly acknowledges his obligations to previous editors who have traversed the ground so thoroughly as Conington and Mr. Sidgwick, his notes are usually adequate. The only question is whether another edition of Virgil is needed. We hardly think it is unless Scotland must have a Scottish commentary. The notes do not give sufficient parallels to be quite satisfactory. Should not "Hectoris Andromache" (iii. 319) be annotated? Editors generally do

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ot seem to realize that in "Quam prendimus arcem?" (ii. 322) the verb may be in the perfect. A good vocabulary is added at the end of the book, and we note also a few scrappy extracts from other parts of Virgil, not particularly well chosen, which seem rather futile.

The Odes of Horace, Book II. Edited by S. Gwynn. (Blackie.)—The "General Preface" says that references to standard works in school-books are overdone, and we are glad to notice a view we have often expressed endorsed. Each book should be self-sufficing as far as possible, or, at any rate, not crowded with German references as many are. The notes are sensible.

Cicero: Pro Cluentio. Edited by W. Peterson. (Macmillan & Co.)—Three years ago we were able to congratulate Dr. Peterson on a capital translation of this important speech, and we added a suggestion that he should give the world the results of his effective study in a commentary. This he has now done, and the result is an excellent school-book in the well-known red "Classical Series." The sound judgment of Dr. J. S. Reid has contributed a good deal to the notes, which contain a judicious amount of translation, and of course the work of previous editors is a help.

Helps for Greek Verse Composition. By C. E. Laurence. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)—The apology for this book "may be found in the fact that no one has hitherto bridged the gulf which separates lines prepared for iambics from extracts from English authors." In saying this Mr. Laurence seems to ignore Messrs. Sidgwick and Morice's well-known 'Introduction to Greek Verse Composition,' which contains a much better preface of hints than the present work. The plan of exercises in both seems similar.

Mr. H. W. Auden, who has now some experience in the making of school-books, has compiled a useful little manual of *Higher Greek Prose* (Blackwood & Sons). Thucydides is not to be recommended without caution as a stylist. A student who indulged overmuch in his crabbed periphrases was, we remember, told (and justly too) to "wash out his mind with the Greek orators" by an excellent judge of Greek prose, and the source thus indicated is not sufficiently drawn upon as a model as a rule.

ITALIAN LITERATURE.

I Coniugi Varedo. Di Enrico Castelnovo. (Milan, Baldini.)—Signor Enrico Castelnovo, the able Venetian novelist who criticizes with a keen yet gentle pen the social and public deeds of his countrymen, has touched a higher level than he has ever before reached in his 'I Coniugi Varedo.' This romance of domestic life is closely interwoven with a political woof, by whose means the deteriorating, corroding effects of Italian Parliamentary life are laid bare with an able hand. And Signor Castelnovo's exposition is the more able in that he in no wise exaggerates, but gives most impartially a photographically faithful reproduction of the mental and moral atmosphere that reigns at Montecitorio. From this book an outsider can gather the reason why Italian Parliamentary institutions have proved so sad a failure—why the noble hope of a strong united Italy has proved a dream indeed. He can see what almost Herculean labour would be required to clear out this Augean stable and render it sweet and adapted to attain the aims it professes to achieve, and achieves so inadequately. Both the husband and wife of the story are clearly drawn—he with his overwhelming, but petty ambition, she with her exaggerated maternal love that makes her blind to all reason and leads to her own undoing. It is a book that should be read for the true social picture of modern Italian domestic life that it presents, and for its language. Also, as it is written almost entirely in conversational style, students of the tongue will find it helpful, while at the same time it is entertaining.

Natalia, ed altri Racconti. Di Enrico Castelnovo. (Milan, Treves.)—This writer is, as we have just said, a man whose work is worth following for more reasons than one. The tales now under consideration reflect the petty restricted horizons of this class, usually poor, fairly industrious, and always hampered in their economic development by the harassing vexations imposed on all enterprise by a narrow-visioned bureaucratic government. Castelnovo's observation is acute, his satire is well under restraint, he is careful to avoid exaggeration, and hence from his pages may really be gleaned a fairly accurate picture of North Italian middle-class life. In this, his latest collection of tales, he is hardly up to his own best level, or perhaps, more correctly, the themes with which these tales deal are either so well worn or so trivial as to present little attraction to readers who live in lands where life for men, and still more for women, presents wider spheres of activity, more variety in diversion, and an altogether higher plane of intellectual and moral thinking. Still, for this very reason, by the thoughtful student of racial divergences they merit perusal on account of their fidelity to a truth somewhat arid and uninteresting, it may be, but still the truth.

Il Genio. Di Giovanni Bovio. (Milan, Treves.)—Giovanni Bovio, the Radical Deputy of the Italian Parliament, whose sonorous voice, facile language, and imaginative rhetoric make him a favourite speaker among his compatriots, has written in the same facile, readable strain a book dealing with the problem of genius. Signor Bovio attempts a definition of the almost indefinable, and, indeed, his attempt is summed up in a happy phrase, in which he characterizes genius as "a monologue spoken by a whole nation, a race, or the voice of Nature." He seeks to put before his readers the natural and historic evolution of genius in time, place, and types, as well as in the evolution of criticism in respect to this grandest manifestation of the human intellect. He further studies the psychology and pathology of genius, and brings before our view a panorama of how genius comport itself in public and private life, in religion, morality, and style. The whole book is a polemic in reply to Cesare Lombroso's voluminous work on genius. Signor Bovio, with great eloquence and indignation, repudiates Lombroso's view that all genius is so closely akin to lunacy and delinquency that it implies an organic defect that puts its possessor on a level with common delinquents and madmen. Signor Bovio will not admit, like Lombroso and Nordau, that genius is delinquency. He opposes Lombroso, not so much by combating statements by statements as by criticizing the whole of Lombroso's methods, and showing by close and careful reasoning that Lombroso and his school have set out upon an entirely wrong road. At the same time Signor Bovio does not deny the truth of certain observations concerning genius that have been made by anthropologists and physicists. He only desires that their word should not be regarded as the last one upon the theme, as the only one worth attention, as seems too much the tendency nowadays, when all problems are treated too exclusively from the physical and scientific standpoint. Finally, like many another philosophic student before him, Signor Bovio sums up by showing that to men of genius we must not apply the same rule and measuring line that is and ought to be applied to the common herd, because though in certain material manifestations both classes are alike, the origin of these is diverse in men of genius and in the mass. The author promises to devote a second volume to this theme; but the present work is, nevertheless, complete in itself.

All' Ombra del Faggio. Di Avancino Avancini. (Milan, Hoepli.)—A good easy reading-book of Italian stories, suited for young people, is a

desideratum, not only for those who learn the language, but for the Italians themselves, as juvenile literature in Italy scarcely exists, and what does exist is often of a most puerile and sickly, sentimental character. The able and enterprising Swiss publisher Hoepli, domiciled at Milan, to whom Italy owes many valuable educational works, chief among which is a whole library of primers and manuals, is trying to supply a real want by collecting and issuing a series of entertaining and instructive books suited for youthful reading—books which shall at the same time be written in good idiomatic Italian and shall supply wholesome and ethical reading. To this series belongs Signor Avancino Avancini's 'All' Ombra del Faggio,' twenty-five short tales that do not deal with fairies or magicians, but with the real contemporary life of the peninsula, and throw much light upon North Italian customs, both among the burgher and the peasant classes. We can see here how the petty official, the day labourer, lives and thinks, and in the colloquial expressions that fall from his lips the reader is made acquainted with many of the familiar every-day idioms of the tongue, which are just those parts of speech needful to ensure a proper knowledge of the language, though they are as a rule neglected or omitted by grammars and regulation reading-books. On this account Signor Avancini's book has great value also for a non-Italian circle of readers.

Le Prose e le Tragedie scelte di Silvio Pellico. (Milan, Hoepli.)—Signor Hoepli has added a selection from Silvio Pellico's prose and poetical works to his library of cheap classical reprints, issued on fair paper and in good type, at the modest sum of one franc. The present issue, cheap though it is, is preferable to many of its more expensive predecessors, for it contains not only Silvio Pellico's more important works, but is also ably commented by Prof. D'Ovidio with rare taste and skill. We are all more or less familiar with Silvio Pellico's classical work 'Le Mie Prigioni,' in which he recounts with literary skill, reticence, and pathos his bitter experiences as a political prisoner in Austria's fortress prison of Spielberg. We are less familiar with his essays on the 'Duties of Man,' his plays and tragedies. Of all of these works either specimens or complete reissues are included in this useful volume.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Peasants' War in Germany, by E. Belfort Bax (Sonnenschein & Co.), is the second of three volumes in which the author seeks to depict the social side of the Reformation in Germany. Mr. Bax designs his book for the "general reader," and has accordingly avoided "cumbering his text with a multitude of foot-notes," or "entering into elaborate dissertations justifying the view he takes." Nevertheless, his narrative is so detailed that it might perhaps have been better if he had thrown a little more light upon the process by which he obtained his facts. The great part of the book is simple narrative. Considering the difficulties of the subject, Mr. Bax has not been unsuccessful in his effort to give a general account of the revolt. His style is readable and flowing, though wanting in emphasis and distinction. A subsidiary motive of the book seems to be the justification of Socialistic principles, and Mr. Bax's few general reflections are by no means marked by caution or objectivity. He has a lordly contempt for "mere reformers" like Luther or his "jackal" or "little dog" Melancthon, and his attempts to palliate the atrocities wrought by the insurgents stand in curious contrast to his denunciations of the barbarities inflicted on the unlucky peasants when the day of vengeance came. Here is a specimen of his impartial appreciation of such things, and also of his capacity for easy generalization:—

"The German peasants of 1525, as did the Commune of Paris, and as is the wont of successful insurgents generally, signalized their success as a rule by their studied moderation and good nature as contrasted with the ferocious cruelty of their enemies, the constituted authorities."

Perhaps Mr. Bax's scholarship is hardly adequate to deal critically with a remote period of history, though he has taken pains and used his Zimmermann and other authorities carefully. He is not well grounded in German history, or he would not have written that "in the first rank of the prince-ecclesiastics of the extensive hereditary domains of the house of Austria stood the Archbishop of Salzburg." In this as in some other cases a little more careful use of the map which Mr. Bax has reproduced from Spruner-Menke would have supplied a sufficient refutation to the text. But despite some shortcomings and indiscretions, the book has the solid merit of being a far more detailed account of the Peasants' War of 1525 than has hitherto been accessible to English readers.

FINE old-fashioned free-trade ideas are to be found along with much robust and breezy optimism in the *Pamphlets and Addresses* of the late Mr. G. W. Medley, republished by Cassell & Co. for the Cobden Club. They will cause Socialist workmen to blaspheme, but will do no other harm, and may turn here and there a colourless prig into a sound Whig, which some may think improvement. The *Athenæum* in these matters of opinion maintains a becoming neutrality. It notes that 'The Coming Democracy' of Mr. Medley (1883) is very different from that which has come. That of the book of Mr. Harwood, M.P., was more like the real thing. There is a sad "Rowe" for the late Sir J. Crowe, "our commercial attaché in Paris," in one passage of 'The Triumph of Free Trade.'

MESSRS. BUTTERWORTH & Co. publish *The London Government Act, 1899*, with notes by Messrs. Warner Terry and Bartlett Morle, a well-executed volume which could, perhaps, only be improved by a map of the metropolis marking the local government areas.

The Well-Sinkers, by Ethel Quinn (Fisher Unwin), which forms No. 4 of "The Overseas Library," is a brief and not particularly well-written tale of a lonely Australian station, where a small household dig wells to get water for sheep in the western division of New South Wales. The party suffer from drought, and are washed away, too, by too much water. If the human interest in the story were a little better managed, it would be impressive in a sombre sort of way; as it is, it presents with some force the pains and pleasures of living without change of sky, scenery, and company.

The Temple. By George Herbert. With Notes and Introduction by E. C. S. Gibson, D.D. (Methuen & Co.).—This neat little volume, which forms one of "The Library of Devotion," is capably annotated by the vicar of Leeds, who has wisely decided to let Walton's choice and quaint 'Life' speak for the most part concerning Herbert. We are glad to note some references to a rather neglected book of value, 'England's Antiphon.' An index of first lines would be preferable to the list of titles of the poems.

To "The Temple Classics" (Dent & Co.) have been added neat little editions of *Seneca on Benefits*, in Lodge's translation, and Walton's *The Compleat Angler*, according to the fifth edition. Mr. W. H. D. Rouse annotates the *Seneca* with discretion and knowledge. Why does he not add that "Nulla mora in Turno," used as a catchword like "Barkis is willing," is from Virgil, 'Æneid,' xii. 11? Mr. Austin Dobson's notes to the 'Angler,' which owe, as he acknowledges, a good deal to predecessors, are judiciously learned. That on the epigram in which Lucian speaks in the first person, quoted in 'The First Day' by Walton, rightly

points out the discrepancy between his version and that given in Hickeys 'Lucian.' The two can hardly be renderings of the same original. One is obviously straight from the Greek, and the other may come through a Latin paraphrase, many of which abound. Major, who is quoted, seems to imply that the epigram, Greek and English, is due to Thomas Hickeys, but it goes back, at any rate, to the Palatine anthology. The flower called "lady-smock" is rightly glossed as "Cardamine pratensis"; but why not add the commonest English name for it, "cuckoo-flower"?

DR. SEBASTIAN EVANS and Mr. F. Bennett-Goldney have edited two neat little handbooks concerning *Dover* and *The City of Canterbury*, to meet the needs of the British Association.

WE have received catalogues from Mr. Dobell (two, interesting), Mr. Edwards, Mr. Gray, Mr. Higham (theology and philosophy), Messrs. Sothran & Co. (good), Mr. Spencer, and Mr. Watkins (Egypt, the Druids, &c., good). Mr. Downing and Mr. Thistlewood of Birmingham, Mr. Wild of Burnley, Mr. Baxendine, Mr. Brown, Messrs. Douglas & Foulis (good), and Mr. Thin of Edinburgh, Mr. Carver of Hereford, Messrs. Young & Sons of Liverpool (two), and Mr. Thorp of Reading (a large, good selection), have also sent us catalogues. From abroad, M. Lobo, of Amsterdam, has sent us a catalogue of books, ancient and modern, and M. Lissa, of Berlin, one dealing with fine-art books (good).

WE have on our table *The Key to South Africa: Delagoa Bay*, by M. G. Jessett (Fisher Unwin).—*An English South African's View of the Situation*, by Olive Schreiner (Hodder & Stoughton).—*The Law relating to Locomotives on Highways*, by H. H. Copnall (Cox).—*The Empire and its Heroes*, by C. H. Simpkinson (Wake & Dean).—*Chats about the Microscope*, by H. C. Shelley (Scientific Press).—*Allerlei: Tit-Bits in German* (Pitman).—*Lessing's Minna von Barnhelm, oder das Soldatenglück*, by S. W. Cutting (Macmillan).—*The Commonwealth of the Body*, by G. A. Hawkins-Ambler (Scientific Press).—*Heart of Man*, by G. E. Woodberry (Macmillan).—*The Case of Wagner*, by F. Nietzsche, translated by T. Common (Fisher Unwin).—*Essays and Nature Studies*, by W. J. C. Miller (Stock).—*The Colonization of Waste Lands in Assam* (Calcutta, 'Indian Daily News' Office).—*Catalogue of the Greek and Etruscan Vases in the Nicholson Museum, University of Sydney*, by L. Macdonald (Sydney, Brooks).—*Eden versus Whistler: the Baronet and the Butterfly* (Paris, May).—*Vassar Studies*, by J. A. Schwartz (Putnam).—*Ethics and Revelation*, by H. S. Nash (Macmillan).—*The Hooligan Nights*, by C. Rook (Grant Richards).—*My Man Sandy*, by J. B. Salmond (Sands).—*A Dangerous Intimacy*, by H. Davis (Simpkin).—*Stories from Shakespeare*, written and illustrated by M. S. Townesend (Warne).—*Music from the Maze*, by M. S. C. Rickards (Chiswick Press).—*Translations from Poushkin*, by C. E. Turner (Low).—*Caliban*, translated from the French of E. Renan by E. G. Vickery (Kegan Paul).—*A Further Study of the Othello*, by W. Given (Kegan Paul).—*Divine Dual Government*, by W. W. Smyth (H. Marshall & Son).—*External Religion*, by G. Tyrrell (Sands).—*On the Reverence due to the Altar*, by J. Taylor, D.D., rendered into modern English by the Rev. V. Staley (Mowbray).—*When the Angels have Gone Away*, sermons by the Rev. G. Critchley (Stock).—*The Modern Readers' Bible: Bible Stories, New Testament*, edited by R. G. Moulton (Macmillan).—*A Manual of Intercession for Work in the Mission Field* (S.P.C.K.).—*Through Nature to God*, by J. Fiske (Macmillan).—*Die Philosophie Friedrich Nietzsches*, by H. Lichtenberger and E. Förster-Nietzsche (Leipzig, Reissner).—*Gesammelte Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiet der allgemeinen Rechtslehre und des*

Strafrechts, by A. Merkel, Part II. (Strasbourg, Trübner).—*Die philosophischen und sociologischen Grundlagen des Marxismus*, by Th. G. Masaryk (Vienna, Konegen).—*and Die Uga der palästinensischen Amoräer*, Vol. III., by Dr. W. Bacher (Strasbourg, Trübner). Among New Editions we have *Through China with a Camera*, by J. Thomson (Harper).—*Ecclesiastes*, by T. Tyler (Nutt).—*The Elements of Practical Astronomy*, by W. W. Campbell (Macmillan).—*The Valley of Zermatt and the Matterhorn*, by E. Whymper (Murray).—*Darab's Wine-Cup*, by B. Kennedy (Greening).—*A Desperate Voyage*, by E. F. Knight (Milne).—*Fitzgerald's Rubāiyāt of Omar Khayyām*, with Preface by N. H. Dole (Portland, Maine, Mosher).—*From Dreamland Sent*, by L. Whiting (Low).—*and In the Lion's Mouth*, by E. C. Price (Macmillan).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

How's (F. D.) Bishop John Selwyn, 8vo. 7/6
Maitland's (S. R.) Essays on Subjects connected with the Reformation in England, cr. 8vo. 6/ net.
Renan's (E.) The History of the Origins of Christianity: Book 7, Marcus Aurelius, cr. 8vo. 1/6

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Arts and Crafts Essays, with Preface by W. Morris, 2/6 net.
Williamson's (G. C.) Bernardino Luini, cr. 8vo. 5/ net.

Poetry.

Herbert's (G.) The Temple, 12mo. 2/
Music and the Drama.
Ryley's (M. L.) An American Citizen, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Voice of Prayer and Praise, a Handbook of Synagogue Music, edited by the Rev. F. L. Cohen and D. M. Davis, 5/ net.

Philosophy.

Hamon's (A.) The Universal Illusion of Free Will and Criminal Responsibility, roy. 8vo. 3/6 net.

History and Biography.

Dale's (T. F.) The History of the Belvoir Hunt, 8vo. 21 net.
Dobinson (H. H.) Letters of, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Harris's (J. R.) The Life of Francis William Crossley, 6/

Geography and Travel.

Melkjohn's (J. M. D. and M. J. C.) A School Geography, cr. 8vo. 2/6

Philology.

Lessing's (G. E.) Minna von Barnhelm, translated by Major-General P. Maxwell, 8vo. 5/ net.
Wilson's (K. P.) Lower Greek Prose, cr. 8vo. 2/6

Science.

Farmer's (J. B.) A Practical Introduction to the Study of Botany, cr. 8vo. 2/6
Féré's (C.) The Pathology of Emotions, translated by R. Park, roy. 8vo. 15/ net.

Gregory (R. A.) and Simmons's (A. T.) Exercises in Practical Physics for Schools of Science, Part 1, cr. 8vo. 2/6
Robson's (H.) The Principles of Mechanics, cr. 8vo. 2/6
Transactions of the Dermatological Society, 1898-9, 5/
Watson's (J. K.) A Handbook for Nurses, cr. 8vo. 5/

General Literature.

Baby's Biography, by H. N. M., 4to. 6/
Banning's (S. T.) Organization and Equipment made Easy, cr. 8vo. 4/6 net.

Beant's (W.) The Orange Girl, cr. 8vo. 6/
Brooks's (E. S.) The Master of the Strong Hearts, cr. 8vo. 2/6
Burdett's Hospitals and Charities, 1899, cr. 8vo. 5/
Crooke's (Sir W.) The Wheat Problem, 8vo. 3/6
De Gruyter's (C. M.) Tactics for Beginners, cr. 8vo. 6/ net.

Ellis's (E. S.) In Red Indian Trails; Uncrowning a King, cr. 8vo. 2/6 each.

Grubb's (R.) Social Aspects of the Quaker Faith, cr. 8vo. 3/6
King's (A.) The Little Novice, cr. 8vo. 6/
Lefroy's (E. N.) The Man's Cause, cr. 8vo. 6/
Lucas's (W.) Fugitives, cr. 8vo. 3/6 net.

Lyall's (D.) At the Eleventh Hour, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Mendes's (H. P.) Looking Ahead, cr. 8vo. 5/
Morrison's (A.) To London Town, cr. 8vo. 6/
Neabitt's (J. J.) The Westminster Reciter, cr. 8vo. 3/6
Obnet's (G.) Love's Depths, translated by F. Rothwell, 3/6
Sergeant's (A.) Blaise of Oriel, cr. 8vo. 6/
Sienkiewicz's (H.) In Monte Carlo, translated by S. C. de Soissons, cr. 8vo. 2/6

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Cremer (H.): Die paulinische Rechtfertigungslehre im Zusammenhang ihrer geschichtlichen Voraussetzungen, 8m. 75.

Diekamp (F.): Die originellen Streitigkeiten im 6. Jahrh. u. das 5. allgemeine Concil, 8m. 50.

Hoberg (G.): Die Genesis nach dem Literalisinn erklärt, 9m.

Philosophy.

Seyerlen (R.): Die gegenseitigen Beziehungen zwischen abendländischer u. morgenländischer Wissenschaft, 2m. 40.

Geography and Travel.

Ardouin-Dumazet: Haute-Picardie, Champagne Rémoise et Ardennes, 3fr. 50.

Science.

Zittel (K. A. v.): Geschichte der Geologie u. Paläontologie bis Ende des 19. Jahrh., 11m.

General Literature.

Gyp: Les Femmes du Colonel, 3fr. 50.
Richepin (J.): La Bombarde, 3fr. 50.

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AT MANCHESTER.

II.

THE meeting was continued in the Manchester Town Hall on Thursday morning, September 7th, when Mr. Ernest Axon (Manchester) read a paper on 'Public Records and Public Libraries,' in which he recommended the utilization of the libraries as depositories for all such local manuscript documents as parish registers, records of town councils, churchwardens' accounts, &c. Mr. Benjamin Carter (Kingston-on-Thames) contributed a description of 'Naval and Military Libraries.' The Admiralty supplied books for the use both of the officers and of the men, and evidently intended that the libraries should have an educational as well as a recreative side. The subjects of seamanship, gunnery, and engineering were represented; those of steam and naval history needed, perhaps, a little more attention. Naval libraries were in charge of the Director of Victualling, books being classed as seamen's clothing; but the Victualling Department had discovered that they were really stationery, and should therefore be demanded through the Stationery Department, whence they were obtained if the Treasury granted sufficient money. Military libraries were established under the Queen's regulations, and were open to all non-commissioned officers and men who subscribed at rates ranging from 3d. to 6d. a month. The books for the regimental libraries were obtained from the garrison libraries, which were larger institutions under the supervision of the Director of Military Education. Papers on 'The Chetnam Library' and 'The Library of Owens College' were read by Mr. Albert Nicholson and Mr. W. E. Rhodes at those institutions when the members visited them later in the day. At Owens College the books are now housed in the magnificent new building erected for the purpose by Mr. R. C. Christie. The Municipal Technical School (now in course of erection), the School of Art, the Grammar School, the Art Galleries and Museum, and other public institutions were also visited. In the evening the annual dinner of the Association was held at the Grand Hotel, when a testimonial was presented to Dr. Garnett.

The report of the Council was discussed at a special business meeting. The report drew attention to the death of Sir George Grey, Mr. C. W. Eves, Mr. E. C. Bigmore, Mr. Thomas Foulis, and others. A new official journal, entitled the *Library Association Record*, had been issued punctually each month, in a form which the Council felt would be regarded as suitable and as creditable alike to the Association and to the editor. A new edition of 'The Library Association Year-Book,' which had been in abeyance since 1895, had been published. The Public Libraries Acts had been adopted in eighteen places, and Glasgow had obtained special powers for establishing public libraries and for levying a rate for the same. The new Libraries Bill had been again introduced by Lord Windsor in the House of Lords, where it passed through the committee stage, but owing to the prorogation of Parliament had to be dropped. Previous to the present year questions relating to classes and examinations were entrusted by the Council to two separate committees; these committees had been merged into one body, now styled the Education Committee. This was a branch of the Association's work to which the Council attached the highest importance. Lectures to students had been given in London on elementary bibliography, cataloguing for free public libraries, public library administration and maintenance, subject cataloguing, and public library legislation. The classes were preparatory to the professional examination of the Association.

On Friday morning the members travelled by special train to Chester, where they visited the Cathedral, the walls, the Rows, the Museum, and Free Library. They afterwards left for

Eaton Hall, by invitation of the Duke of Westminster.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. SONNENSCHNEIN & Co.'s announcements include: In History, Geography, &c., 'The Moorish Empire,' by Budgett Meakin, — 'History of the Franco-German War, 1870-1871,' written by officers who took part in the campaign, translated by General Maurice, W. J. Long, and A. Sonnenschein, — 'Women of the Renaissance,' by M. de Maulde, translated by G. H. Ely, — 'Letters from Lady Jane Coke to her Friend Mrs. Eyre at Derby, 1747-1758,' — 'The Victoria Nyanza: the Land, the Races, and their Customs,' by P. Kollmann, — 'The Antarctic,' by Dr. Karl Fricker, — 'The Campaigns of the Derbyshire Regiment': No. 1, 'The 95th (the Derbyshire Regiment) in the Crimea,' by Major H. C. Wylly; No. 4, 'The 2nd Battalion of the Derbyshire Regiment in the Sikkim Campaign of 1888,' by Capt. H. A. Iggulden, — 'The Story of the Australian Bushrangers,' by George E. Boxall, — 'Social and Imperial Life of Great Britain,' 3 vols., by K. D. Cotes, — and in the 'Social England Series,' edited by the same: 'Chivalry,' by F. W. Cornish; 'History of the Fine Arts,' by Prof. G. Baldwin Brown; 'The English Manor,' by Prof. Vinogradoff; 'The Evolution of Household Implements,' by Henry Balfour; 'Mysteries and Miracle Plays,' by Lucy Toulmin Smith; 'The Social Position of Women,' by C. Fell Smith; and 'The Navy,' by W. Laird Clowes. In Philosophy and Theology: 'A History of Utilitarianism,' by Prof. E. Albee, — 'Phenomenology of the Spirit,' by G. W. F. Hegel translated by J. B. Baillie, — 'Aristotle's Psychology, including the "Parva Naturalia,"' and 'A History of Contemporary Philosophy,' by Dr. Max Heinze, both translated by Prof. William Hammond, — 'Ethics,' by Prof. W. Wundt, Vol. III.: 'The Principles of Morality and the Sphere of their Validity,' and 'Physiological Psychology,' by the same, both translated by Prof. E. B. Titchener, — 'History of the Christian Church,' by the late Dr. W. Moeller, Vol. III.: 'The Reformation and Counter-Reformation, 1517-1648,' translated by J. H. Freese, — 'Life, Letters, and Philosophical Regimen of the Third Earl of Shaftesbury,' edited by Dr. Benjamin Rand, — 'Dreams of a Spirit-seer,' by Immanuel Kant, translated by E. F. Goerwitz, and edited by Frank Sewall, — 'The Scientific Basis of Morality,' by G. Gore, — 'St. Peter in Rome and his Tomb on the Vatican Hill,' by the Rev. A. S. Barnes, — 'An Ethical Sunday School,' by W. L. Sheldon, — 'Studies in Pessimism' (second series), translated and edited by T. Bailey Saunders. In Science, Belles-Lettres, &c.: 'Text-Book of Paleontology for Zoological Students,' by T. T. Groom, — 'Text-Book of Embryology: Invertebrates,' by Profs. E. Korschelt and K. Heider, Vol. III., translated by Mrs. H. M. Bernard, — 'The Training of the Body for Games, Athletics, and Exercises,' adapted from the German of Dr. Schmidt by E. H. Miles, — 'Curiosities of Light and Sight,' by Shelford Bidwell, — 'How to Make and How to Mend,' by an Amateur Mechanic, — 'Specimens of Bushman Folk-lore,' by Dr. W. H. J. Bleek and Miss L. C. Lloyd, — 'A Dictionary of Foreign Quotations (French and Italian),' by Col. Dalbiac and T. B. Harbottle, — 'Dancing in all Ages,' by Edward Scott, — 'Far Ben, and other Poems,' by J. S. Pattinson, — 'Dead Oppressors,' by Thomas Pinkerton, — 'The Origin and Growth of Village Communities in India,' by B. H. Baden-Powell, — 'The History of Trade between the United Kingdom and the United States,' by S. J. Chapman, — 'How to Learn Philology,' by E. H. Miles, — 'Outlines of French History,' by J. A. Joerg, and other school-books, — and 'The History of England in

Verse,' a collection of ballads, songs, &c., edited by R. Brimley Johnson.

Messrs. Bell's announcements include: 'The Art of Botticelli,' by Mr. Herbert Horne, in a limited edition, with numerous plates, — 'Dante Gabriel Rossetti: an Illustrated Memorial of his Art and Life,' by Mr. H. C. Marillier, — 'Rembrandt van Rijn and his Work,' by Mr. Malcolm Bell, — 'French Painters of the Eighteenth Century,' by Lady Dilke, — 'The Pre-Raphaelite Painters: their Associates and Successors,' by Mr. Percy H. Bate, — 'Sir J. E. Millais: his Art and Influence,' by Mr. A. Lys Baldry, — the opening volumes of a new series entitled 'The Great Masters in Painting and Sculpture,' edited by Dr. G. C. Williamson, viz., 'Bernardino Luini,' by the editor; 'Velasquez,' by Mr. R. A. M. Stevenson; 'Andrea del Sarto,' by Miss H. Guinness; 'Luca Signorelli,' by Miss Cruttwell; 'Raphael,' by Mr. H. Strachey; and 'Correggio,' by Mr. Selwyn Brinton, — 'A History of Gothic Art in England,' by Mr. E. S. Prior, illustrated by Mr. G. C. Horsley, — a new volume of Mr. T. R. Way's 'Reliques of Old London,' dealing with the banks of the Thames and the southern suburbs, — 'A Treatise on Stair-building and Hand-railing,' by Messrs. W. and A. Mowat, — 'Coventry Patmore: his Family and Correspondence,' by Mr. Basil Champneys, 2 vols., — 'Sir Henry Irving: a Record and Review,' by Mr. C. Hiatt, — 'Cities and Sights of Spain: a Handbook for Travellers,' by Mrs. Main, — 'Luton Church, Historical and Descriptive,' by the Rev. Henry Cobbe, — Gregorovius's 'History of the City of Rome in the Middle Ages,' translated by Mrs. Hamilton, Vol. VII., — several new volumes of the 'Chiswick Shakespeare,' illustrated by Mr. Byam Shaw and edited by Mr. John Dennis. In 'Bell's Cathedral Series': 'Carlisle,' by Mr. C. King Eley; 'Worcester,' by Mr. E. F. Strange; 'Chichester,' by Mr. H. C. Corlette; 'Ely,' by the Rev. W. D. Sweeting; 'Ripon,' by Mr. Cecil Hallett; 'St. Asaph's and Bangor,' by Mr. P. B. I. Bax; 'Bristol,' by Mr. H. J. L. J. Massé; 'St. David's,' by Mr. Philip Robson; 'St. Paul's,' by the Rev. Arthur Dimock; 'St. Alban's,' by the Rev. W. D. Sweeting; and 'Glasgow,' by Mr. P. M. Chalmers, — and uniform with the same: 'Tewkesbury Abbey,' by Mr. H. J. L. J. Massé; 'Wimborne Minster and Christchurch Priory,' by the Rev. T. Perkins; and 'Westminster Abbey,' by Mr. Charles Hiatt. In a series of 'Handbooks to the Great Public Schools': 'Charterhouse,' by Mr. A. H. Tod; 'Eton,' by Mr. A. C. Brock; 'Harrow,' by Mr. J. F. Williams; 'Shrewsbury,' by Mr. Percy Addleshaw; 'Winchester,' by Mr. R. T. Warner; and 'Rugby,' by Mr. H. C. Bradby, — 'The Age of Johnson,' by Mr. T. Seccombe, — 'Gray's Letters,' edited by the Rev. D. C. Tovey, Vol. I., — Gaspary's 'History of Italian Literature,' translated by Dr. Oelsner, Vol. I., — 'Cicero's Letters,' translated by Mr. E. S. Shuckburgh, in 4 vols., — in the 'Cambridge Mathematical Series': 'Elementary Dynamics,' by Mr. W. M. Baker; and 'A Short Course of Elementary Plane Trigonometry,' by Mr. C. Pendlebury, — 'Comparative Physiology,' by Mr. G. C. Bourne, — Part III. of Dr. Postgate's 'Corpus Poetarum Latinorum,' containing Manilius, Persius, Lucan, &c., — 'The Proem to the Republic of Plato,' edited by Prof. T. G. Tucker, — 'Theocritus,' edited by Mr. R. G. Cholmeley, — 'The Athenians in Sicily' (portions of Thucydides, Books VI. and VII.), edited by the Rev. W. C. Compton, — 'Homer's Odyssey,' Book XI., edited by Mr. E. C. Marchant, illustrated, — 'Sophocles's Antigone,' edited by Mr. G. H. Wells, illustrated, — 'Livy,' Book XXI., edited by Mr. F. E. A. Trayer, illustrated, — several volumes of a new series of 'Elementary Classics,' edited by Mr. E. C. Marchant, — and in 'Classical Translations': 'Æschylus, The Suppliants,' translated by Mr.

Walter Headlam; 'Thucydides,' Book VI. and Book VII., translated by Mr. E. C. Marchant; and 'Livy,' Book XXI., translated by Mr. J. Bernard Baker.

Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton's announcements include: 'The Old Familiar Faces,' by Theodore Watts-Dunton, — 'Outside the Radius: Stories of a Suburb,' by W. Pett Ridge, — 'On Books and Arts,' by F. Wedmore, — 'Feo: a Romance,' by Max Pemberton, — 'Reminiscences of Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, &c.,' by Mrs. Lynn Linton, — 'The Sky Pilot,' by Ralph Connor, — 'The Two Miss Jeffreys,' by David Lyall, — 'Historical Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians,' by Prof. W. M. Ramsay, — 'The New Evangelism, and other Addresses,' by the late Prof. H. Drummond, — 'The Christology of Jesus,' by Dr. James Stalker, — 'The Philosophy of Religion,' by Principal Fairbairn, — 'A Preacher's Life: an Autobiography and an Album,' by Dr. Joseph Parker, — 'Ephesian Studies,' by Prof. H. C. G. Moule, — 'Studies of the Portrait of Christ,' by Dr. George Matheson, — 'The Moral Order of the World in Ancient and Modern Thought,' by the late Prof. A. B. Bruce, — 'Forty Years in the Church of Christ,' by Father Chiniquy, — 'Irish Worthies of the Seventeenth Century,' by the late Prof. G. T. Stokes, edited by the Rev. H. J. Lawlor, — 'Rome, Reaction and Reform,' by Dr. P. T. Forsyth, — 'Idealism and Theology,' by the Rev. Charles F. d'Arcy, — 'While Sewing Sandals; or, Tales of a Telegu Pariah Tribe,' by E. Rauschenbusch-Clough, Ph.D., — 'The Life of Dr. Moody-Stuart,' by his son, the Rev. K. Moody-Stuart, — 'Who will Win? a Story of the Crisis of To-day,' by Zuinglius Junior, — 'Makers of Modern Prose,' by W. J. Dawson, — 'Roses,' by Amy Lefeuve, — 'The Evening and the Morning,' by the Rev. Armstrong Black, — 'Pulpit Points from Recent Literature,' by the Rev. J. F. B. Tinling, — 'The Redemption of Africa: a Story of Civilization,' by Frederick Perry Noble, — 'Unfamiliar Texts,' by the Rev. Dimsdale T. Young, — 'Aspects of Protestantism,' by the Rev. A. H. Gray, — 'The Holy Spirit and Christian Service,' by Dr. John Robertson, — 'The Buddha of Christendom,' by Dr. R. Anderson, — 'Christian Character as a Social Power,' by Dr. John Smith, — 'The Gospel of Certainty,' by Dr. D. J. Burrell, — 'Memorials of Hugh Matheson,' edited by his wife, — and 'Border Lines in the Field of Doubtful Practices,' by Dr. H. C. Trumbull.

Among Messrs. Hutchinson's new books for the autumn may be mentioned: 'The Life of Thackeray,' by Mr. Lewis Melville, in 2 vols., — 'The Living Races of Mankind,' by the Rev. H. N. Hutchinson, Dr. John Walter Gregory, and Dr. R. Lydekker, — 'Sovereign Ladies of Europe,' edited by the Countess von Bothmer, — 'The Romance of Ludwig II. of Bavaria,' by Miss Frances Gerard, — 'Disciples of Æsculapius,' by the late Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, with a biography of the writer by his daughter, — 'Twelve Notable Good Women of the Nineteenth Century,' by Miss Rosa Nouchette Carey, — 'The Francis Letters,' by Sir Philip Francis and members of his family, edited by Miss Beata Francis. In Fiction: 'Wine on the Lees,' by Mr. J. A. Steuart, — 'Cometh Up,' by Mr. Tom Gallon, — 'The Lost Continent,' by Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne, — 'The Splendid Porsenna,' by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, — 'The Engranted Rose,' by Miss Emma Brooke, — 'A Corner of the West,' by Miss Edith H. Fowler, — 'My Lady Frivol,' by Miss Rosa Nouchette Carey, — 'Lao-ti the Celestial,' by Miss M. Bird, — 'Looking-Glass Hours,' by Rita and Alien, — 'She Stands Alone: the Story of Pilate's Wife,' by Mr. Mark Ashton, — 'Blade o' Grass,' by Mr. B. L. Farjeon, — 'The Greatest Gift,' by Mr. A. W. Marchmont, — 'Miss Marjorie of Silvermead,' by Miss E. Everett-Green, — 'A Son of Erin,' by Annie S. Swan, — 'Princess Feather,' by Mrs.

Inchbold, — 'The Girl-Priest,' by Mr. A. Kevill-Davies, — 'The Final Goal,' by Miss Bessie Dill, — 'Out in Life's Rain,' by Mrs. M. E. Mann, — 'The Patroness,' by Miss G. M. George, — 'In the Years that Came After,' by Mrs. Fred Reynolds, — 'The Temptation of Olive Latimer,' by L. T. Meade, — 'A Royal Revenge,' by Mr. Arthur Preston, with illustrations by the author, — 'Twenty-six Ideal Stories for Girls,' by Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, Miss Emma Marshall, L. T. Meade, and others, — 'Fifty-two Stories of Heroism for Boys,' by Mr. G. A. Henty, Mr. G. Manville Fenn, and others; — 'Of Heroism for Girls,' by L. T. Meade, Sarah Doudney, and others; — 'Of the Wide, Wide World,' by M. de Maupassant, Mr. David Ker, and others, — and a new series of adventure books and a number of new editions.

Messrs. W. & R. Chambers will add the following this season to their list of books: 'The Odds and the Evens,' by L. T. Meade, — 'Fix Bayonets! the Regiment in the Hills,' by G. M. Fenn, — 'Light o' the Morning,' by L. T. Meade, — 'Peril and Prowess: Selected Stories,' told by G. A. Henty, G. M. Fenn, A. Conan Doyle, W. W. Jacobs, and others, — 'The Boys and I,' by Mrs. Molesworth, — 'Dorothy Dot,' by E. W. Timlow, — 'The Spy in the School,' by Andrew Horne, — 'A Good-hearted Girl,' by Emma Marshall, — 'Nancy's Fancies,' by E. L. Haverfield, — 'Mabel's Prince Wonderful,' by W. E. Cule, — 'Princess and Fairy,' by Lily Martyn, — 'Grace Ayton, and other Stories for Girls,' by Mrs. Lynn Linton, Amelia B. Edwards, and W. Moy Thomas, — 'Yap! Yap!' by E. C. Kenyon, — and two tales by L. E. Tiddemann. To their 'Educational Series': 'Chambers's Higher English Reader'; 'A New Arithmetic,' by Dr. J. S. Mackay; 'Commercial Arithmetic,' 'Commercial Geography,' by Dr. A. J. Herbertson; and 'Commercial Correspondence and Office Routine.'

Messrs. J. Nisbet & Co.'s list of forthcoming books includes in History and Biography, &c.: 'A History of Italian Unity, 1814-1871,' by Bolton King, in 2 vols., — 'Oliver Cromwell: a Personal Study,' by A. H. Paterson, — 'J. H. Frere and his Friends,' edited by G. Festing, — 'The Life of F. W. Crossley,' by J. Rendel Harris, — 'How Count Tolstoy Lived and Worked,' by P. A. Sergeyenko, from the Russian by I. F. Hapgood, — 'Law and Freedom: Essays,' by E. M. Caillard, — 'Our National Education,' by the Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, — 'A Public School Boy: a Memoir of a Dulwich Boy,' by L. T. Meade. In Theology: 'The Church: Past and Present,' papers by the Bishop of London, Bishop Barry, Canon Meyrick, Dr. Hunt, and others, and edited by Prof. Gwatkin, — 'Old Testament Types and Teachings,' by Mrs. Pearsall Smith, — 'Christ and His Church,' by Prebendary Webb-Peploe, — 'Higher Criticism: What it is and where it leads us,' by the Rev. R. Sinker, — 'Christ in Possession,' by the Rev. E. W. Moore. Novels and Stories: 'All Sorts,' by L. T. Meade, — 'In the Year of Waterloo,' by O. V. Caine, — 'Remember the Maine,' by Dr. Gordon Stables, — 'The Valiant Runaways,' by Gertrude Atherton, — 'The Grim House,' by Mrs. Molesworth, — 'The Bishop's Shadow,' by J. T. Thurston, — and 'A Very Rough Diamond,' by Florence Warden.

Messrs. Seeley & Co. announce: 'Greek Terra-cotta Statuettes,' by C. A. Hutton, — 'Greek Bronzes,' by A. S. Murray, and 'Greek Terra-cottas,' by C. A. Hutton, — 'The Story Books of Little Gidding,' from the original manuscript of Nicholas Ferrar, with introduction by E. C. Sharland, — 'The Parson's Daughter, and how she was painted by Mr. Romney,' by Mrs. Marshall, — 'Wolf's Head,' by the Rev. E. Gilliat, — 'Sylvia in Flowerland,' by Linda Gardiner, — 'Letters of Henry Hughes Dobinson, late Archdeacon of the Niger,' — besides several new and cheaper editions.

"BANNASTER" IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

Sudbury, near Harrow.

SEEING Mr. Paget Toynbee's recent article on "bannaster" in the *Athenæum*, I note that if he will refer to 'Lexicon Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis,' by the Abbé Migne (Paris, 1866), *sub voce* 'Banasta,' he will find an exact description. They were panniers of wickerwork, and two, when tied together with a leather thong, were hung across the back of a beast of burden.

This is one of the many cases in which early heraldry gives ample explanation. There was an ancient family of Banister (of Bannaster, or Banke, Hall, co. Lancaster) whose canting arms were two banesters conjoined with a strap; their seals as early as the middle of the thirteenth century show exactly what these were.

The heralds of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries described them as "dossers"—and this leads me into derivations. *Banne*, *benne*, or *benna* was anciently a hamper (Migne, also Cotgrave), hence *banestere*, a pannier. *Dusserum* is low Latin for pannier (Migne). From the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries, nearly everything with, for, or belonging to a back seems to have been called a "dossier" (or *dorsier*), e.g., hangings of various kinds: "My best *dorsier* of Arras," 1449 ('Test. Vetust.', p. 258). Edward the Black Prince, by his will, June 7th, 1376, left to the church at Canterbury his "hangings of ostrich feathers, of black tapestry," &c., "that is to say, a *dorsier* and eight pieces for the sides, and two bankers." "Banesteres" were placed on the backs of horses, and so came to be called by the heralds "dossers" or "dorsers"; the latter word is given as signifying pannier in Coles's 'Diet,' 1701, also in Dyche, 1740. It would seem, therefore, that "banasteres" fell into disuse, while "dossier" survived.

On the font at Hook Norton, co. Oxford, is a curious carving of a man with a pole on his shoulder, from one end of which depends an axe balanced by a pair of "bannesters" behind. It seems to represent a woodman going out to fell timber; the pole is shaped like a lever; his weapon hangs before him, and behind are the panniers to hold provisions and perhaps tools.

The pair of "banastres" for carrying stones ordered by the "ironmaster of the fifteenth century" would be made of extra strength, and so cost *xijd.* instead of *xjd.*

GEO. GRAZEBROOK.

BIFRONS AND JUNIUS.

MR. SIBLEY's letter in last week's *Athenæum* is an excellent object-lesson for those who wish to know how to write about Junius in the least instructive fashion. He "presumes" that certain things have already been treated in this journal. Before doing so he might have turned to the journal itself. If he had been a constant, or even an occasional reader of it, he would have saved himself some trouble and treated the subject with greater understanding. A file of the *Athenæum* is not inaccessible. Mr. Sibley has but to examine the index to each volume issued during the last ten years to learn how much has been written about Junius which will be novel to him, and may possibly help to enlighten him.

Yet even if Mr. Sibley had merely mastered Mr. Dilke's writings, which he praises, and from which he quotes, he would have been saved from the error of treating a letter signed "Bifrons" and another signed "Fiat Justitia" as having proceeded from the pen of Junius. These letters are assumed to be the product of the same pen as those bearing Junius's signature; but assumption is not proof, and no one has a right to attribute to Junius anything which he did not acknowledge, or of which the manuscript in his own handwriting has not been preserved.

Macaulay argued and affirmed that Francis was Junius partly on the ground that Francis wrote the letter signed "Bifrons." Even Parkes and Merivale, who laboured to show that Francis was Junius, were constrained to admit that the letter signed "Bifrons" was not from the pen of Francis. Who wrote it I do not know; but I do know, as Mr. Sibley might have done also had he verified the quotation from Molière, that it is incorrect. The late Mr. Hayward pointed this out many years ago. I fear that Mr. Sibley is as little acquainted with the suggestive and most able articles of Mr. Hayward as he is with what has been printed in the *Athenæum*.

Before dealing with Mr. Sibley's own contribution to the Junius controversy, I may tell him that extant letters show a friendship to have existed between Thomas Bradshaw and Francis, and that this fact has also been made public. Mr. Sibley's inference is that, because the Duke of Grafton dined with the Duke of Biron in Paris, the writer of the letter signed "Bifrons" adopted that signature for the purpose of making a pun. A classical scholar might use the pseudonym without intending to play upon a Frenchman's name. Between two hypotheses it is a safe rule to choose the simpler. In Sir Egerton Brydges's 'Autobiography' mention is made of a mansion in Kent called Bifrons. Might not the writer of the letter bearing that signature have had the name of the mansion "present to his mind"? W. FRASER RAE.

Literary Gossip.

MR. KIPPLING's new story, 'Stalky and Co.', will be published in book form by Messrs. Macmillan very shortly. It will appear in the *édition de luxe* of his works now being issued by the publishers, as well as in the new uniform edition for general use.

MR. FRANK T. BULLEN has collected and revised the articles on the recent navy manoeuvres which he contributed as special correspondent to the *Morning Leader*, and will publish them in a few days in book form through Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., under the title 'The Way they have in the Navy: being a Day to Day Record of the Recent Naval Manoeuvres.'

THE forthcoming volume of the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' to be published on the 26th inst., extends from Watson to Whewell. Mr. Sidney Lee writes on Thomas Watson, the sonneteer, and John Webster, the dramatist; Mr. J. M. Rigg on Charles Watson-Wentworth, second Marquis of Rockingham, Prime Minister, and on Richard Whately, Archbishop of Dublin; Sir Frederick Bramwell on James Watt, the engineer; Mr. H. R. Tedder on Robert Watt, the bibliographer; Canon Leigh-Bennett on Isaac Watts, the hymn-writer; Mr. I. S. Leadam on William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford; Miss Elizabeth Lee on Mrs. Augusta Webster; Mr. Joseph Knight on Benjamin Webster, the actor; Mr. A. H. Millar on Alexander Wedderburn, first Baron Loughborough and first Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Chancellor; Prof. A. H. Church on Josiah Wedgwood, the potter; Major Leonard Darwin on Thomas Wedgwood, the first photographer; Col. E. M. Lloyd on Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington; Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice on Henry Richard Charles Wellesley, first Earl Cowley, diplomatist; Sir Alexander Arbuthnot on Richard Colley Wellesley, Marquis Wellesley; Dr. Richard Garnett on Charles

Jeremiah Wells, the poet; Mr. D'Arcy Power on Sir Thomas Spencer Wells, the surgeon; the Rev. William Hunt on Roger de Wendover, the mediæval historian and Prior of St. Albans; Sir Charles Dilke on Paul and Peter Wentworth, Parliamentary leaders under Elizabeth; Dr. S. R. Gardiner on Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford; Mr. A. Patchett Martin on William Charles Wentworth, chief founder of the system of colonial self-government; the Rev. Alexander Gordon on John Wesley, on his brother Charles Wesley, and on his father Samuel Wesley; Mr. F. G. Edwards on Samuel Wesley, the musician, and on Samuel Sebastian Wesley, the organist; Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse on Benjamin West, President of the Royal Academy; Mr. Campbell Dodgson on Richard Westall, the historical painter; Mr. A. F. Pollard on Richard Weston, first Earl of Portland, Lord High Treasurer; Mr. Thomas Seccombe on Thomas Wharton, first Marquis of Wharton; Prof. Silvanus Thompson on Sir Charles Wheatstone, the adapter of the electric telegraph; Mr. Stephen Wheeler on James Talboys Wheeler, the historian of India; and Mr. Leslie Stephen on Dr. William Whewell, Master of Trinity.

THE 'Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley,' as written and arranged by his son, Mr. Leonard Huxley, is now very near completion, and will be produced, it is expected, in the course of the autumn by Messrs. Macmillan. The book will be illustrated with plates and portraits, and, although it will appeal in the first place to the scientific section of readers as a standard work, the variety of men and topics upon which it touches should make it of interest to all.

THE newest addition to the same firm's "Eversley Series" will be a further volume of 'Letters of Edward FitzGerald,' again edited by his literary executor, Mr. Aldis Wright. In connexion with FitzGerald's name it may not be amiss to mention that Mr. J. R. Tutin has completed, and will shortly publish, a 'Concordance to Omar Khayyám.' Messrs. Macmillan are also about to produce in one volume the successive texts of the four original editions of FitzGerald's version of the 'Rubáiyát,' with their prefaces and notes.

MESSRS. CONSTABLE & Co. have in active preparation 'To Have and to Hold,' by Miss Mary Johnston, author of 'The Old Dominion'; and 'Janice Meredith,' by Mr. Paul Leicester Ford. This is by far the most important novel Mr. Ford has attempted, and deals with the period of the American Revolution, George Washington playing a considerable part in the story.

MISS EDITH HENRIETTA FOWLER, who is already known as the author of two popular books which give artistic representations of child life, has just passed the proofs of a new novel, which is to be published on the 25th simultaneously in America and in England by Messrs. Hutchinson. It is to be entitled 'A Corner of the West,' the scene being laid in Devonshire. Miss Fowler is the daughter of Sir Henry Fowler, and sister to the author of 'A Double Thread.' It is an open secret that Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler would never allow a line of 'A

Double Thread' to be published without first reading it to her sister and hearing her opinion on it.

LADY LINDSAY has ready for publication early in October a volume of poetry dealing with the life of St. Hubert, under the title 'The Apostle of the Ardennes.' The story forms a book in itself, and is the longest single poem which Lady Lindsay has yet written. Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co. are the publishers.

MR. ROUND has written, by special request, for the Boulogne Congress of the French Association a paper on the relations existing between England and the Boulonnais in the twelfth century.

MR. G. M. TREVELYAN writes:—

"In the *Athenæum* of September 2nd there appeared a letter from Mr. J. Hamilton Wylie, in which he pointed out that the map purporting to represent the area affected by Lollardy ('England in the Age of Wycliffe,' p. 352) was by no means exhaustive. I should have been prepared to agree with him, even if he had not produced such important instances as those mentioned in his letter. I never regarded the map as exhaustive, but only as provisional—as representing all that I had been able to discover by some work among manuscripts relating to Lollardy in the fourteenth century, and a study of the commonly known printed authorities relating to its course in the fifteenth. I should have been under no necessity to produce a piece of work so incomplete if there had been a history of Lollardy, or a collection of documents relating to it. But, unfortunately, there is none as yet. If Mr. Wylie, or some equally competent person, would undertake the work he would supply one of the most marked wants in historical knowledge. I hope at any rate that we shall not have to wait long before he tells us more about the Oldcastle rebellion."

SOME side-lights on the earlier history of the English in India will appear in the *United Service Magazine* of October. The article, written by Mr. W. Roberts, is in the form of a biography of Commodore John Watson, an Irishman, who was for many years superintendent of the East India Company's marine service at Bombay, and who died there in December, 1774. His chief work was the reduction of Onore (or Honáwar) Fort in the spring of 1768, of which he wrote a fully detailed account, now published for the first time. Watson's own plan of the disposition of the attacking forces at Onore is reproduced, as is also a miniature portrait of him, supposed to be the work of Engleheart.

ANOTHER volume (the fifth) of the new county history of Northumberland, prepared under the supervision of a local committee, is approaching completion. The district covered in this issue comprises the parishes of Warkworth and Shilbottle, with the chapelry of Brainshaugh, altogether twenty-three townships, bounded southerly by the great angling river the Coquet. Three prominent members of the committee—Canon Greenwell, of Durham, Mr. Cadwallader J. Bates, and Mr. R. O. Heslop—have assisted the editor (Mr. J. Crawford Hodgson) in securing the accuracy of the text. Canon Greenwell contributes a description of the course of the Coquet and an historical account of Warkworth Church; Mr. Bates has rewritten from his 'Border Holds' the memoir of Warkworth Castle; Mr. Heslop deals with the local dialect.

Agriculture is described by Prof. Somerville; and the chapter on geology is written by Mr. E. J. Garwood, of Harrow. The volume will probably be in the hands of subscribers early in October.

'THE MEMOIRS OF VICTOR HUGO,' with a preface by M. Paul Meurice, and translated by Mr. John W. Harding, are announced by Mr. Heinemann for publication in October. These memoirs date back to 1825, when Victor Hugo witnessed the coronation of Charles X. at Rheims.

MR. JOHN EDWIN CUSSANS, whose death at the age of sixty-two was announced on September 11th, will be best remembered by his 'History of the County of Hertfordshire' in three folio volumes, the publication of which was commenced in 1872 and completed in 1880. It is a work of considerable importance as supplementing and bringing up to date the previous county histories of Clutterbuck and Chauncy. He was also the author of 'The Grammar of Heraldry, with the Armorial Bearings of all the Landed Gentry of England prior to 1500'; 'The Handbook of Heraldry,' first published in 1869, now in its fourth edition; and, in 1873, 'An Inventory of Church Furniture in Hertfordshire, temp. Edward VI.'

MRS. FLORA ANNIE STEEL'S new Indian novel, for which she has selected the title of 'The Hosts of the Lord,' will begin in the October number of the *Pall Mall Magazine*. It will be illustrated by Mr. Raven Hill.

A MEMOIR of 'The Lady Victoria Long Wellesley,' by her eldest god-daughter, will shortly be issued by Messrs. Skeffington. The book will contain twelve hitherto unpublished letters from the Duke of Wellington.

THE editors of the Budapest *Express* say that they have come into the possession of an early printed book which experts assure them to be a hitherto unknown "Unikum." It consists of two volumes bound in one, and is entitled 'Lüdv Ratus von Menningen, Prediger zu Strassburg, Historien.' Vol. i. is "gedruckt zu Strassburg durch Samuel Emmel, 1556"; vol. ii. by the same printer, at the same press, in 1558. Until the year 1800 the book belonged to the Strasbourg Library, whence it is said to have been purloined by Napoleon's soldiers, wandering in turn to Mayence, Hamburg, and other places, until it was found in Budapest. The *Express* proposes to publish from day to day the contents of the two volumes (consisting of letters of confessors in prison to Luther and others) in German, English, French, and Italian. Meanwhile the editors request librarians or scholars who are in a position to controvert the above representation to communicate with them at No. 1, Illés-gasse, Budapest.

MR. ALEXANDER GARDNER will publish in a few days a new book by Mr. Menzies-Fergusson, entitled 'Alexander Hume, an Early Poet - Pastor of Logie, and his Intimates.' Besides giving a full account of the Scottish poet, it contains a life of the poetic friend of Drummond of Hawthornden, Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, first Earl of Stirling.

MESSRS. DIGBY, LONG & Co. announce at the end of this month or early in October a volume of original 'Greek Peasant Stories' by Neil Wynn Williams.

WE have repeatedly advocated the date of 1900 for the projected celebration of the five-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Gutenberg, and we are glad to hear that the civil authorities of Mayence have, most appropriately, fixed the "Johannistag" (June 24th) of that year for the celebration, which, in the true sense of the word, will be an international one. The foundation of a permanent Gutenberg museum will, it is hoped, be a result of the movement, and there will also be an exhibition illustrating the art and progress of printing.

AMONG recent Parliamentary Papers are Agricultural Education Grants, 1898-9 (9d.); Navy Medical Officers, Training of, Report of Admiralty Committee (2d.); Post Office, Report for 1898-9 (5d.); and Public Records, Ireland, Annual Report (6d.).

SCIENCE

Address to the British Association for the Advancement of Science. Delivered at Dover by Sir Michael Foster, K.C.B., President.

THERE are many courses open to a President of the British Association in preparing his inaugural address. One, much in favour, is to prove by elaborate calculation the probable failure in a stated time of the world's supply of some article of common use, and, this once proved, to show how it can be remedied by some unexpected process which recalls Tennyson's phrase "the fairy tales of science"—a method of address which to the non-scientific mind may suggest the Academy of Lagado or the Court of Queen Entelechie, with the "parazons, nedibins, spodizateurs, et autres." But Sir Michael Foster will none of these dramatic surprises; instead, he has given us a reverend—almost episcopal—address. Speaking, as the President must, not only to the professed men of science at the meeting, but also to a wider English public, whose knowledge of science and of its students is of the vaguest kind, he has, wisely as we think, preferred to present ideas which are commonplace in esoteric circles in such form and union that the layman may readily be enlightened, and even the thoughtful man of science gain something from their reconsideration. The address is pleasant to read, for its author, since Huxley's death, is almost the only biologist with a literary style; and if the style be somewhat academic and deliberate, its grave flavour of the lecture theatre seems well in keeping with the matter.

The President, without calling the year's death-roll, referred sadly to the Association's loss by the death of Sir Douglas Galton. As this is the Association's last meeting in the eighteen hundreds, Sir Michael claimed an old man's privilege, that of looking backward over the long line of years, and asked his hearers to consider "how far, and in what ways, man's laying hold of that aspect of, or part of truth which we call natural knowledge, or sometimes science, differed in 1799 from what it is to-day, and whether that change must not be accounted a real advance, a real improvement in man."

What was "philosophy"—natural science, we call it nowadays—without a knowledge of oxygen and oxidation? Yet the idea of

oxidation, which made possible the general conception of chemical combination, to which to-day all vital phenomena are in some sort referable, at the end of the last century was only struggling into existence. The present age is full of "electricity"; it influences practically the daily life of all dwellers in towns, it is one of the most active forces in the unriddling of Nature's secrets through the experimental sciences. Yet in 1799 "electricity as we now know it took its birth. It was then that Volta brought to light the apparently simple truths out of which so much has sprung."

We are daily dependent, more than most of us know, upon geology; but it was only in 1799 that "Strata" Smith published his well-known tables, which, by clearly emphasizing the conception of stratification, have made so much possible in this field.

"If we wish to measure how far off in biologic thought the end of the last century stands, not only from the end, but even from the middle of this one, we may imagine Darwin striving to write the 'Origin of Species' in 1799."

Sir Michael pictures him the prey of "philosophers explaining how one group of living beings differed from another group because all its members and all their ancestors came into existence at one stroke, when the first-born progenitor of the race, within which all the rest were folded up, stood forth as the result of a creative act. We may fancy him listening to a debate between the philosopher who maintained that all the fossils strewn in the earth were the remains of animals or plants churned up in the turmoil of a violent universal flood, and dropped in their places as the water went away, and him who argued that such were not really the 'spoils of living creatures,' but the products of some playful plastic power which out of the superabundance of its energy fashioned here and there the lifeless earth into forms which imitated, but only imitated, those of living things."

In summary the President, avoiding the controversy whether man is nearer to absolute truth now than then, whether he has a firmer grasp of what is good and beautiful or not, laid stress on the gulf which lies between 1799 and 1899 in respect to natural knowledge:—

"That gulf, moreover, is a twofold one: not only has natural knowledge been increased, but men have run to and fro, spreading it as they go. If it be true that the few to-day are, in respect to natural knowledge, far removed from the few of those days, it is also true that nearly all which the few alone knew then, and much which they did not know, has now become the common knowledge of the many. The difference in respect to natural knowledge, whatever be the case with other differences between then and now, is undoubtedly a difference which means progress. The span between the sciences of that time and the science of to-day is beyond all question a great stride onwards. We may say this, but we must say it without boasting. For the very story of the past which tells of the triumphs of science bids the man of science put away from him all thoughts of vainglory. And that by many tokens."

For one thing, the student, working on a new problem, often finds how close some forerunner came to the conception which he was fondly cherishing as novel:—

"Further, there is written clearly on each page of the history of science, in characters which cannot be overlooked, the lesson that no scientific truth is born anew, coming by itself and of itself. Each new truth is always the

Spring of something which has gone before, becoming in turn the parent of something coming after."

The work of the man of science, however great it be, is not wholly his own; it is in part the outcome of the work of men who have gone before. Again and again a conception which has made a name great has come not so much by the man's own effort as out of the fulness of time. Again and again we may read in the words of some man of old the outlines of an idea which in later days has shone forth as a great acknowledged truth. It is not so much the men of science who make science, as some spirit which, born of the truths already won, drives the man of science onward and uses him to win new truths in turn. It is because each man of science is not his own master, but one of many obedient servants of an impulse which was at work long before him, and will work long after him, that in science there is no falling back. There is only progress. The path may not be always a straight line, there may be swerving to this side and to that, ideas may seem to return again and again to the same point of the intellectual compass; but it will always be found that they have reached a higher level—they have moved, not in a circle, but in a spiral. Moreover science is not fashioned as is a house, by putting brick to brick, that which is once put remaining as it was put to the end. The growth of science is that of a living being."

If then the story of science is a story of continual progress, if it offers such material food to mankind that all men praise it, how does it affect the minds of those who work for it? What are the features of what we call the scientific mind? They are in the main three—what a great teacher in another field would have styled the Lamp of Truth, the Lamp of Watchfulness, the Lamp of Courage.

"But, I hear some one say, these qualities are not the peculiar attributes of the man of science, they may be recognized as belonging to almost every one who has commanded or deserved success, whatever may have been his walk of life. That is so. That is exactly what I would desire to insist, that the men of science have no peculiar virtues, no special powers. They are ordinary men, their characters are common, even commonplace. Science, as Huxley said, is organized common sense, and men of science are common men, drilled in the ways of common sense. For their life has this feature. Though in themselves they are no stronger, no better than other men, they possess strength which, as I just now urged, is not their own, but is that of the science whose servants they are. Even in his apprenticeship, the scientific inquirer, while learning what has been done before his time, if he learns it aright, so learns it that what is known may serve him, not only as a vantage ground whence to push off into the unknown, but also as a compass to guide him in his course. The dictum just quoted, that science is organized common sense, may be read as meaning that the common problems of life which common people have to solve are to be solved by the same methods by which the man of science solves his special problems. It follows that the training which does so much for him may be looked to as promising to do much for them. Such aid can come from science on two conditions only. In the first place, this her influence must be acknowledged; she must be duly recognized as a teacher no less than as a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. In the second place, it must be understood that the training to be looked for from science is the outcome not of the accumulation of scientific knowledge, but of the practice of scientific inquiry. Man may have at his fingers' ends all the accomplished

results and all the current opinions of any one or of all the branches of science, and yet remain wholly unscientific in mind; but no one can have carried out even the humblest research without the spirit of science in some measure resting upon him."

If this be so, the inference is obvious that, great as may be the value of the educational instrument which the experience of generations has fashioned out of the older literatures, still a teaching which deals with the doings of man only, and neglects the work of Nature, is at least as one-sided as if it were to deal with Nature only, and keep silence about Nature's central point, man himself.

In conclusion the President referred to the international character of science, pointing out that, though always inventing new engines of destruction, it really made for peace, and citing several instances of international co-operation in current work. To one who looks back then over the long years, the century of science, there stand out two things, humility and hope:—

"Hope is indeed one of the watchwords of science. In the latter-day writings of some who know not science much may be read which shows that the writer is losing or has lost hope in the future of mankind. There are not a few of these; their repeated utterances make a sign of the times. Seeing in matters lying outside science few marks of progress and many tokens of decline or of decay, recognizing in science its material benefits only, such men have thoughts of despair when they look forward to the times to come. But if there be any truth in what I have attempted to urge to-night, if the intellectual, if the moral influences of science are no less marked than her material benefits, if, moreover, that which she has done is but the earnest of that which she shall do, such men may pluck up courage and gather strength by laying hold of her garment. We men of science at least need not share their views or their fears."

ENTOMOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

The Cambridge Natural History.—Vol. VI. *Insects.* Part II. By David Sharp. (Macmillan & Co.)—The second instalment of Dr. Sharp's contribution to a knowledge of entomology has now appeared. The first part we reviewed in these columns a few years ago. This volume is in some respects in advance of its predecessor, in other details it falls short of the standard of that publication. Its strength is to be found in the treatment of the order Coleoptera, in a knowledge of which the author is a recognized specialist; its weaker points are discovered in other orders, where Dr. Sharp has very naturally been compelled to rely largely on the writings of other entomologists. This has in many cases resulted in a partiality of selection, several references being made to somewhat ephemeral writings, while more authoritative memoirs seem to be ignored. It is in the treatise on the Coleoptera that we find the most original matter of the volume. The classification of beetles has long been a system that has scarcely varied from pre-Darwinian days, and little change was needed in the arrangement of the most conservative cabinet. Dr. Horn in America, among other workers, had commenced to sap this citadel of artificial synthesis; and it is always to be regretted that the late H. W. Bates, with his advanced views and wide knowledge, did not find the opportunity to apply a similar classificatory treatment to that he proposed for the Rhopalocera to the Coleoptera, which he knew even better. Dr. Sharp has here broken fresh ground by the advocacy of a classificatory system, commencing with the Lamellicornia, a proposition which will probably meet with little opposition.

Whether the Adephaga should be wedged between them and the Clavicorn beetles is a matter more open to argument. But after all these suggestions may well remain in a "suspense account" while we learn more of the life-histories of the insects themselves. There is much, very much, general entomological information in this volume, which appears, however, to have been completed some little time before publication. Thus in the treatment of the Heterocera, or moths, we have a classification taken from Sir G. F. Hampson's 'Fauna of British India,' an arrangement now almost obsolete compared with that enunciated by the same lepidopterist in his more recent British Museum publication on the moths of the world, of which the first volume appeared last year. It is probably due to this cause also that we find in the short account of the Rutelidæ (Coleoptera) no references to the dimorphism in the sexes, one of the most interesting observations recently made in the study of beetles. A similar hypothesis may explain the reason that prevented Dr. Sharp from more fully enlarging on the supposition that "mosquitoes may act as disseminators of disease." At the present moment Dr. Ross, with the dipterologist Austin, is at Sierra Leone on a special mission to investigate the connexion between malarial fever and the "bites" of these insects, an inquiry also that has been pursued in Italy by Grassi and Bignami. The order Hemiptera evidently required more space for ample treatment, and in the Homopterous section we are rather startled by seeing the Membracidæ placed between the Fulgoridæ and Cercopidæ, a course followed by no recognized authority, although probably, as Dr. Sharp observes, "the classification of Homoptera is in a most unsatisfactory state." Having made these criticisms, we are glad to acknowledge a publication which distinctly advances the science of entomology, and has nearly brought the subject up to date. The book is one which is essential to the naturalist's library, and should not be confined to the perusal of the entomologist alone.

Insects, their Structure and Life: a Primer of Entomology. By George H. Carpenter, B.Sc. (Dent & Co.)—Entomology, if not the most progressive, must certainly be the most popular of natural sciences. The tide of entomological publications seems to know no ebb; it continually strewn the shores with a flotsam and jetsam which receives the crowning mercy of an early oblivion; it also more infrequently carries into port a real acquisition to a knowledge of the subject, which but for the making of many books we should consider confined to the study of an essential minority. It is a mystery of mysteries; collectors are many, students easily numbered, specialists everywhere, all-round entomologists seldom met, and still entomological text-books flourish like hardy perennials. Are these books really read? or are they part and parcel of the indispensable furniture of a reference library, which contains the encyclopædia which may be safely quoted, the dictionary which upholds, and the gazetteer which protects? Is it well with us when compilation makes the mighty banian tree rather than the potentiality of the original grain of mustard seed? In his preface Mr. Carpenter lays down the very sound assumption that "not one, even of the many books made in these days, is likely to be thought superfluous by its author"; it is, however, more open to argument whether, "in spite of—to a great extent because of—the thousand and more original works on insects now published yearly, it seems that the student has need of a small inexpensive English book, sketching in outline the whole subject of entomology."

We rather doubt whether this result has now been attained more than by some other of the "thousand and more original works." We question still more the possibility of this rapid purview. In the author's treatment of the Lepidoptera the classification neither of the

moths nor butterflies is in consonance with the latest views of lepidopterists; and although this is no demerit in itself, it still required explanation, either for his own position to be maintained or for the propositions of others to be passed over, especially as we are distinctly told "the true natural classification of insects is that which will place them on their right branches of the great tree of animal life." Again, it is probable that little help will be afforded a beginner in the study of Coleoptera by the short family diagnoses given. Without more ample treatment and illustration this part of the subject is left precisely as in very many other works and encyclopædic articles on the subject. In fact, as our author informs us, "such a volume as this is necessarily for the most part a compilation." This is the weakness of many similar publications. It is not so difficult to be original, but it is far from easy to compile successfully. The critical faculty in compilation is as necessary as the industrious use of the common appliances, and if the knowledge which criticism should imply is present, as we have abundant belief it is present with our author, it is better to act the Levite rather than the good Samaritan with compilation. We find the references to the literature of the subject meagre, as in the discussion on geographical distribution and its application to vertebrate zoology we are only referred to Wallace and Trouessart, and no mention is made of such names as Selater, Heilprin, and Beddard. We are not judging this book by a harsh but rather by a high standard, which has recently been distinctly raised by the volumes written by Sharp and Packard. As a general introduction to the general reader it should command success, as a help to the student it will not be undervalued; but we wish it had been written rather with the idea of forming a permanent addition to our knowledge of the science.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

MR. H. LING ROTH has published two memoirs on the 'Art and Customs of Benin,' the first in the *Studio*, which he has reprinted with additional matter, and the second in the *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie*. The paper on art is illustrated by thirty-eight figures from various collections. Discussing the sacred tusks found supported on cast-iron and bronze figures of human heads, he shows that their ornamentation is of two grades—one plain but elegant, formed by incised bands of plait pattern placed at intervals, the other covering the whole surface with grotesque figures. Another class of objects includes a carved ivory staff or sceptre, with a thin brass necklace worked in a scroll pattern round one of the figures—a large snake—which, when the brass was new, must have much enriched the effect of the carving. Two ivory masks, elaborately chiselled, have each a tiara round the face, formed in one case of diminutive human heads, in the other of human heads alternated with catfishes. A mask of a leopard's face, in the possession of Miss Kingsley, shows excellent workmanship. Mr. Ling Roth concludes that the art of Benin consists of mixed elements, partly European forms which the native mind was prone to copy, partly introduced from other portions of Africa, but is characterized by boldness, freedom, clearness in execution, originality, and variety. In the paper on customs he refers to the notes made by Mr. Roupell, the resident at Benin city, of statements made by officials of the lately deposed king. They testified to the practice of human sacrifice, and to the sprinkling of the blood of the animals, also killed at the periodical sacrifices, on the ivories and on the cast-iron or bronze figureheads placed on the altars. When there was too much rain a woman had a message saluting the rain god put into her mouth; she was then killed and set up in the execution tree so that the rain might see. Mr. Roth adds an

interesting comparison of the statements of the modern court officials with those of the early Portuguese chroniclers of three or four centuries ago. Dr. Allen and Dr. Roth, the author's brother, agree in the statement that the ivories were found stained with human blood.

Folk-Lore for September contains an original collection by Miss Goodrich-Freer, assisted by the Rev. Allan Macdonald, of Eriskay, of traditional stories from the outer Hebrides relating to the powers of evil; a discussion by Miss A. Werner of certain versions of the tar-baby story current in Africa; and an essay by Mr. W. Gaston on the sacred books of Japan, the mythical narrative contained in them, and the place of Shinto in the science of religion. The reviews and miscellanea are more than usually full and comprehensive.

It has been announced that an International Congress of the History of Religions will be held at Paris from September 3rd to the 9th, 1900. Prof. Albert Réville is president of the organizing commission. The opening and closing meetings will be held at the Palace of Congresses at the Exposition, the other meetings at the Sorbonne. The commission invite all those interested in the subject to send in their notice of support to MM. Jean Réville and Léon Marillier, secretaries, at the Sorbonne. They have prepared an elaborate programme of questions, in which the subject is divided into seven sections.

THE COMING PUBLISHING SEASON.

MESSRS. WHITTAKER & Co.'s announcements include: 'Electric Wiring, Fitting Switches and Lamps,' by W. Perren Maycock, — 'Central Station Electricity Supply,' by A. Gay and C. H. Yeaman, — 'English and American Lathes,' by J. Horner, — 'Railway Material Inspection,' by G. R. Bodmer, — 'Arc Lamps,' by Messrs. Smithson and Sharpe, — 'The Screw Propeller,' by John Kemp, — 'The Modern Safety Bicycle,' by H. A. Garrett, — 'Volumetric Chemical Analysis,' by J. B. Coppock, — 'Elementary Practical Chemistry,' by A. J. Cooper, — and 'Optical Activity and Chemical Composition,' by H. Landolt, translated by J. McCrae. New editions, which have been in great part rewritten, will appear of 'British Locomotives,' by C. J. Bowen Cooke, — 'Electric Light Cables,' by S. A. Russell, — 'Alternating Currents of Electricity,' by T. H. Blakesley, — 'Practical Electricity and Magnetism,' by J. R. Ashworth, — and 'The Atlantic Ferry,' by A. J. Maginnis.

Science Gossip.

THE annual Harveian oration of the Royal College of Physicians will be delivered this year by Dr. G. Vivian Poore, the date fixed being Wednesday, October 18th.

WE learn that the Russian Government propose to adopt the Gregorian Calendar at the beginning of next century, i.e., on January 1st, 1901. According to this they will still make next year a leap year in accordance with the old Julian reckoning, but will afterwards fall into line with other Christian nations by making their dates correspond with what they would have been had the Gregorian rule of dropping a leap year at the end of each century (except each fourth century) been observed since A.D. 325. Let us hope that before another century is completed the more simple and accurate rule will be substituted of dropping a leap year at the end of each period of 128 years without exception, so that the next dropped after 1900 will be 2028.

PROF. CAMPBELL reports that spectroscopic observations at the Lick Observatory have shown that the Pole Star is, in fact, a triple system, a binary with a revolution of about four days moving round at hither and thither more distant star.

THE death is announced of M. Gaston Tissandier, chemist and aéronaut, who was the founder and editor of *La Nature*. Besides accounts of his numerous balloon ascents he published 'Elements of Chemistry,' 1867-70; 'Water,' 1867; 'Air-Dust,' 1877; and several other volumes of a scientific character.

FINE ARTS

Il Rinascimento delle Ceramiche Maioliche in Faenza. Di Federigo Argnani. 2 vols. (Faenza, Montanari.)

PROF. ARGNANI's former work on maiolica, '*Le Ceramiche e Maioliche Faentine*,' 1889, may be said to have inaugurated a new era in the native literature of the national ceramic art. Former Italian historians of maiolica had occasionally illustrated their narrative with a coloured plate or a few text-illustrations, but many of the works were issued without either plates or figures. It is undeniable that they contain much which is valuable to the student in the matter of documentary evidence relating to the potters, and the conditions under which they worked during the Renaissance period and that of the Middle Ages. Without knowledge of this nature artistic history will always contain an element of uncertainty, thus affording the opportunity for launching theories, frequently plausible but as often entirely erroneous. That representations of actual examples of the potteries so seldom occur probably arises from the fact of the writers being literary men, archivists with perhaps an archaeological bias, in whom artistic interest in the objects is subordinate to their passion for historic research.

There is, however, another department of research too long neglected by the Italians, namely, excavations on the sites of maiolica potteries. Considering the marvellous results achieved by Italian archaeologists in exploring localities where remains of classical art have lain buried, that now enriched the museums of Bologna, Turin, Syracuse, the Villa Papa Giulio, and others, it is surprising that the soil on which the great maiolica fabrics stood is allowed to remain unexplored. This has perhaps arisen from the cause mentioned above. Excavation cannot be conducted from the comfortable cushioned retreat of a library armchair. It is also one thing to delve amongst the accumulated records of a muniment room and another to dig into the tangible and actual soil of the fatherland. Herein lies the secret of the untrustworthiness of so much written history, artistic or other: its foundation lacks the solid concrete of fact. The most copious and accurate publication of documents is of little use unless there is certainty as to the objects to which they refer, and here the Italian writers of maiolica are not always on firm ground. Unfortunately its first historian, Passeri, was quite incompetent for his task. His sole aim appears to have been to glorify Pesaro for that end he unscrupulously claimed as the product of her potteries wares made elsewhere. Writing in the last century when little was known respecting the art he came to be accepted as an authority, and as the majority of the historians of pottery compile their works from those of their predecessors, it will be easily understood that

erroneous attributions came to be generally accepted as authentic. Another evil result of the example set by Passeri was the introduction of the sentiment of local patriotism into the domain of science. And this fertile source of error too frequently influences the judgment of the Italian writers even of the present day.

The record of Italian maiolica being in this dubious and uncertain state in the country of its production, it was evident that any satisfactory history of the art were to be set forth, it must be based on a method of investigation other than that previously pursued. The student must be put in contact with the actual objects, so that he himself could be in a position to test the statements of the writer. This was the method adopted by Prof. Argnani in his first volume, mentioned above. Therein he gave a series of twenty plates, mostly containing several objects, all printed in colour, and so forcibly and admirably executed that the reader derived from them an accurate conception of each particular piece. The originals were in the Faenza and other local museums or in the hands of the author and private collectors. What gave the examples their special importance was the fact that a large proportion of them had been found in excavations in Faenza itself or in the neighbourhood. The excavations, however, were not made for the particular purpose of maiolica research, but happened in the course of the rebuilding and reparation of public edifices which took place at Faenza a dozen or so years ago. A large proportion of the pottery then turned up was, of course, in the form of shards; many of these, however, being fragments of very beautiful vessels, were sought after and collected by the local connoisseurs and antiquaries. It was assumed that the mass of fragments thus discovered represented the Faventine potteries of the Renaissance and earlier periods. Doubtless evidence could be adduced proving it was so generally, although the fact of shards or vessels being found under the soil does not prove locality of fabrication. The sites, however, of one or two of the well-known Faventine potteries are asserted to have been discovered. We do not dispute the statement, but would venture to remark that in such cases it is desirable to publish accounts of the excavation in detail, accompanied with plans indicating the position of the objects found.

In the present volumes Prof. Argnani continues the work well begun ten years back, this time with a series of forty plates, also in polychrome, wherein the execution is as brilliant as in his first work. Indeed, the plates constitute a representation of the Faenza ware leaving nothing to be desired. Possessing these, the student may acquire a knowledge of the art such as can be obtained in few museums outside that of South Kensington. They should form part of the reference drawings in every pottery producing works of fine art. But not alone will they be invaluable to ceramic artists; they form a perfect mine of wealth for all who practise decorative art, and can appreciate the motives of delicate design and splendid coloration invented by the Italian Renaissance artists.

Not the least interesting portion of the

series to many readers will be the illustrations of the fourteenth-century *boccali*, and other vessels which preceded the epochs of the early and full Renaissance. Many of these show a vigorous ornamentation possessing more than a mere archaeological interest. There are, of course, no examples of the *altflorentiner Majoliken*, respecting which Dr. Bode has given such a masterly description in the *Jahrbuch der Königlich Preussischen Kunstsammlungen*, 1898, part iv. In plate ix., however, Prof. Argnani illustrates examples of what may be an imitation or adaptation of the ware produced at Faenza; it has not the originality of design or brilliant technique of the Florentine pottery, at the same time it is pleasant and effective. We have said that the Faventine dark blue and white pottery may be an adaptation of the Florentine ware, but the examination of certain fragments of a blue and white *mezza-maiolica* found by Mr. Wood when excavating at Ephesus, now in the British Museum, together with other examples discovered quite recently in the German excavations now being prosecuted at Priene, suggests that possibly both the Italian wares were derived from a fourteenth-century pottery made at one or more localities in Asia Minor. What of it has hitherto been brought to Europe is not sufficient for definite assertion; the specimens certainly contain some of the elements found in the fifteenth-century Italian maiolica, and remembering how the practice of the Oriental potters influenced that of Italy, we think it possible that we have here the prototype of the well-known and very artistic Italian wares above mentioned. Prof. Argnani gives illustrations of the incised or *graffita* pottery, and some of these show unfinished pieces without the glaze, thus proving that they came from a local pottery. Similar specimens have been found in other Italian cities, indicating that the *graffita* style was practised all over Italy. From this circumstance it has been claimed as an Italian invention. Modern inquiry has conclusively proved that here again the Italians are indebted to the Oriental ceramic artists. Pieces found at Cyprus, Sardis, Salonica, Athens, and other places in Asia and Eastern Europe, contain unmistakable evidence of their native origin, and, moreover, some unquestionably date from the end of the classical period. Both for the *graffita* wares and the fourteenth-century maiolica, Prof. Argnani's volume will be valuable to students of ceramic art when examining the two new cases lately placed by Mr. C. H. Read in the Ceramic Gallery at the British Museum, the one containing fifteenth-century maiolica and that of an earlier period, the other the earliest known *graffita* wares of our era belonging to the Museum.

Prof. Argnani prefaces his volume of plates with one containing an introduction and *catalogue raisonné* of the illustrations. It contains also an appendix, consisting of a valuable series of unpublished documents relating to the Faventine potteries, contributed by Prof. Carlo Malagola.

Greek Sculpture with Story and Song. By Albinia Wherry. (Dent & Co.)—It is not easy to choose a standard of criticism for this quaint and interesting volume. Indeed, it is difficult to resist the impression that the completed work is very different from the original intention of

the writer as indicated in her preface. The contents of the book seem to consist in the main of three parts, though these are designedly interwoven in such a way that they cannot be easily separated. First there is a certain amount of elementary information as to mythology, Greek temples, and other determining conditions; then there is a mass of poetical quotations, which is remarkable for its variety and catholicity, though not always for its relevancy; and, in the third place, there is a considerable amount of detailed information and theory about extant sculptures, which appears to be compiled from summaries of various books and papers, the most advanced and conjectural by preference. The first division does not call for criticism; but if the book is for beginners the description of the Doric and Ionic orders, for example, would not be intelligible without diagrams. The poetical quotations are the most characteristic feature of the book; but their interest really lies more in the examples they give of modern use of Greek mythology than in the light they throw upon the ancient works of art. Thus, when the Selinus metope with Perseus and the Gorgon is treated, we find as illustrative quotations Longfellow's poem on Pegasus and William Morris's lines about Medusa. Whatever be the beauty of these, it is difficult to conceive anything more remote in feeling and character from the Greek myth which inspired the artist; and the same may be said of numerous examples of modern sentiment that a too docile pupil might try to read into the ancient monuments with disastrous effect. Shelley and Rossetti and William Morris, who seem to give Mrs. Wherry most of her quotations, are, indeed, varied with Elizabethan and other poets, so as to produce what is a quaint anthology, but hardly an instructive comment on Greek sculpture. The more technical part of the book, dealing with the extant monuments, is a somewhat ill-digested, though very painstaking compilation. The writer has evidently tried to go to the latest authority or the newest theory, and has summarized with care; but the result is what might be expected—we find side by side or in rapid succession the views of various archaeologists, each of whom, perhaps, has a consistent theory of his own; but there is a want of unity about the whole which cannot but prove bewildering to the elementary student, whom the book is intended to attract. In a volume designed to awaken interest in Greek sculpture it is unfortunate that it has been found necessary to use again a set of badly drawn German blocks; of the 110 illustrations only three, which are photographic, supply the least notion of the beauty of the originals. Accuracy in detail is hardly to be expected in such a work; but there are some mistakes that might have been avoided. Thus the illustration entitled "Alexander's Tomb" is really the fifth-century "Lycian" sarcophagus from Sidon; and the Venus Genetrix reproduced appears to be meant for a terra-cotta, not the statue from Frejus in the Louvre. Again, the name of "Euthyarchus, son of Phalarichus," appears in a needlessly peculiar form, though there was no occasion to mention him at all. And it is a misleading description of the treatment of the surface of a marble statue by Praxiteles to call it "an artificial incrustation in order to receive the paint." The book is a praiseworthy attempt to spread an appreciation of Greek sculpture; but it is to be feared that its object will be impeded by too great an accumulation of detail. Its value would have been enhanced by more power of selection and better illustrations.

The Rembrandt Exhibition at Amsterdam. Parts I. and II. (E. J. van Wisselingh.)—That magnificent collection which was formed last year in honour of the Dutch Queen's coronation could hardly have a finer or more desirable record than this folio of transcripts in the best kind of photogravure. Of the entire work the first half is before us, and comprises twenty plates, the engraved surfaces of which average

about 13 in. by 20 in., a size so large that it amply suffices to include the smallest details of the portraits, such as the patterns of the lace worn by the ladies, and the men's weapons and jewellery, as well as the touches of the master's brushes and those various textures of his pictures' surfaces, which, as he went on, changed from a smoothness approaching polish to the roughness of a geographical model in relief. When completed the work will include a valuable body of historical and descriptive criticism and a complete catalogue of the collection of 1898 by that high authority Dr. C. Hofstede De Groot. Until this letterpress is in our hands we must, perforce, confine our study to the plates. When complete they will represent Rembrandt in all his stages, except the latest and least distinguished. For instance, the highly finished 'Rembrandt in the Red Cap,' from Weimar, depicts the artist in the freshness of his manhood; the wonderful 'Lady with a Fan,' from Buckingham Palace, represents the culmination of his art, poetic inspiration, and insight into character; and later comes 'Rembrandt as an Old Man,' from Montagu House, as well as the 'Portrait of Titus van Rhyn,' from the collection of M. R. Kann at Paris. One or two of the examples are, on the other hand, decidedly undesirable, such as the much-restored so-called 'Man in Armour,' from Glasgow. A certain extra softness and some lack of limpidity in the darkest portions of the plates are, we suppose, inherent to the process to which we owe them. These shortcomings are only to be overcome by the handiwork of etchers of the highest skill or by engraving in pure line. The obscurity does not exist in the lighter parts, such as the faces, where nothing of vitality, character, and pathos is missing.

THE EXCAVATIONS IN THE FORUM.

PROF. LANCIANI informs your readers that since he left Rome a frieze belonging to a round structure, inscribed with the name of one of the Antonines, has been found on the Clivus Sacer. Let me assure them that this is the same which I myself reported to the *Globe* on July 7th last, on the day it was found, I myself having had the pleasure of helping to clean it with its discoverer, Cavaliere Giacomo Boni. It was lying on the Sacra Via with but three inches of soil between it and the smooth level of the basalt. The bronze lettering had of course vanished.

I have the satisfaction to inform your readers that eighty metres of the real Sacra Via have been now laid bare. At the eastern portion, towards the Arch of Titus, it has evidently undergone violent disturbance in later, perhaps eleventh-century times, and the flat polygonal blocks have been wrenched, and dragged, and piled up, as if for rough barrier work. While writing, I may as well mention that a fine mosaic pavement of the time of Nerva has come to light in the court of the Vestal Convent; and a much more magnificent one in the new excavations on the north side of the Forum, having an exquisite lozenge design in rich colours, and belonging, probably, to the time of Justinian. The Porta Santa marble pavement of the Forum Pacis, behind the church of SS. Cosmo and Damiano, having been cleared for some twenty square yards, and the adjoining Arco di Latrone having been disencumbered of its rubbish, the visitor to the Forum next autumn and winter will find himself able to examine side by side the buildings of Vespasian and Maxentius, and I would particularly call his attention to the effects of early earthquakes, which may be remarked in the low walls between the Templum Sacre Urbis and the Basilica of Constantine.

Signor Boni is now carefully exploring the site of the Domus Publica, which promises no less interesting results than his other admirably carried out operations.

ST. CLAIR BADDELEY.

Four-Act Gossipy.

FUNDS for the projected restoration of York Minster have been coming in very slowly; only 13,000*l.* is, as yet, available out of an estimated total of more than 50,000*l.* required.

MR. HEINEMANN will publish at the end of next week a portfolio of 'Twelve Portraits,' by William Nicholson. This portfolio contains, besides those already known—viz., H.M. the Queen, Sarah Bernhardt, Cecil Rhodes, Lord Roberts, James McNeill Whistler, Prince Bismarck, and Rudyard Kipling—the following new ones: H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Henry Irving, W. E. Gladstone, and Mr. Justice Hawkins.

THERE is a talk of forming an exhibition of the works of Chardin at Paris this winter. Chardin was born there at the end of the seventeenth century, but, being early attracted by the art of the Netherlands, chiefly distinguished himself in pictures of still life and *genre*.

M. DAVID BLES, well known as a *genre* painter, especially in water colours, died last week, aged eighty, at the Hague, where he was born. He was a pupil of Robert Fleury, and frequently exhibited at the Salon. He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

THE last will and testament of Rosa Bonheur bequeaths the whole of her estate (amounting, it is said, to about 30,000*l.* at least, though probably it is much more) to the lady and friend of no long standing who painted that portrait of her which was in the Salon of this year. Rosa Bonheur's surviving brother and his family are unrepresented in this will.

PROF. WILH. AMBERG, one of the most popular painters at Berlin, has just died there in his seventy-seventh year. He was a pupil of Profs. Herbig and Begas, and after having visited Paris, Rome, and Venice he settled in 1847 at Berlin. He particularly excelled in *genre*, one of the best specimens of which is his 'Vorlesung aus Goethe's Werther,' to be found in the National Gallery of Berlin.

THE death is also announced of the well-known Belgian landscape painter Théodore Baron, who was director of the Academy of Painting at Namur.

THE Istrian Archaeological Society has appointed a committee of four of its members—Dr. Cleva, Dr. Paschuzzi, Prof. Sticotti, and Prof. Puschi—to arrange for excavations on the site of the ancient capital of Istria (Nesactium).

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

THE WORCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

BISHOP GOTT, of Truro, preached the sermon at the opening service at the Cathedral on Sunday afternoon. He spoke of music as "born in the Christian Church." There was, of course, music before the Christian era, but its development, from the Gregorian age down to that of Bach and Handel, was, as he justly observed, "virtually a new creation." Sacred music reached its highest point with Palestrina, or according to some Bach; but about the time of Palestrina's death there was a new birth. Instrumental music arose, and Bach himself and his sons, followed by Haydn and Mozart, developed the art in this direction, while Beethoven, in the century now drawing to a close, raised it, apparently, to its highest point. Mozart was a "Christian" artist. We should, however, hardly apply that term, in its generally accepted sense, to

Beethoven; anyhow, it will surely be conceded that the greatest works of these two composers were not for "Christian use."

The Festival proper commenced on Tuesday morning with 'Elijah'; but before noticing the performance we would say word or two about the programmes. 'The Messiah,' 'Elijah,' and the 'Hymn of Praise' still retain their power to draw large audiences, and since charity is the chief *raison d'être* of the week's music, the idea of replacing them for the sake of a few by less-known works is not likely to be entertained by future festival committees. But why, we would ask, seeing that there was so much Mendelssohn music in prospect during the week, were two of his psalms ('When Israel out of Egypt Came' and 'Hear my Prayer') sung at the Sunday service? The selection of one of the many noble anthems by our church composers would have been more appropriate, and the performance by the high choirs, to whom such music is familiar, would almost to a certainty have been better than that of the psalms, which bore many traces of hurried rehearsal.

The only novelties during the week were Mr. Coleridge-Taylor's 'Solemn Prelude' for orchestra and the 'Hora Novissima' of Mr. Horatio W. Parker, Professor of Music at Yale University. Of the latter we shall speak in due course; meanwhile this first appearance of an American composer at one of our festivals deserves notice, and we congratulate the committee on having invited him. We hear plenty of German and Russian music in England, and we ought to become acquainted with American music. This visit of Prof. Parker will no doubt lead to a further music exodus from the New to the Old World.

The performance of 'Elijah' was good, though not brilliant. Madame Albani sang in her best manner—that is, with full feeling and fervour and artistic skill. In "We three unto them" and "O, rest in the Lord," Miss Ada Crossley was heard to advantage as regards production of tone and clear enunciation of words, however, she has yet something to learn. Mr. Lloyd made his mark as usual in the tenor part. Mr. Andrew Black sang the part of the Prophet with marked ability. The dramatic portions were well rendered, but we particularly admired the restrained, devotion manner in which he sang the "Lord God of Abraham." The Double Quartet, with Madame Amy Sherwin, Mrs. Glover-Eaton, Miss A. Crossley, Miss Muriel Foster, and MM. W. M. Dyson, J. A. Smith, Lightowler and G. Smith, went exceedingly well. "Lift thine eyes" trio, with Messrs. Albani and Sherwin and Miss Crossley, any other place than a cathedral would have resulted in an artistically distressing encounter. The voices of the chorus, strengthened by Leeds choristers, are of good quality and well balanced, but the singing was often deficient in point, crispness, and fire. Of Mr. Ivor Atkins as the conductor we shall speak again next week. His beat lacked decision and this, of course, was felt by the singers. Much allowance, however, must be made for an opening performance, and for a able organist whose opportunities of wielding the baton are probably rare. Mr. A. Brewer presided at the organ.

In the evening was performed Mr. Lee Williams's 'Harvest Song,' a quiet, unpretentious work, designed for church purposes. The soprano solo "He sent the rain" was sung by Madame Sherwin in a clear, pleasing manner. Uhland's 'Vätergruft,' set to music by Cornelius for baritone solo and male chorus, is a short, clever composition, though the sentiment of the music is somewhat artificial. The solo sung by Mr. Plunket Greene, and the male unaccompanied chorus, were expressively rendered. The first and second parts of 'The Creation' were also given, with Miss Esther Palliser and MM. Lloyd and Plunket Greene as soloists.

On Wednesday morning there was a long programme, which opened with a 'Solemn Prelude' for orchestra by Mr. S. Coleridge-Taylor. A promising beginning often leads to expectations which may be pitched in too high a key; anyhow, this prelude disappoints us. It is less characteristic than the Ballade produced last year at Gloucester. The music is too much on the same level; there is no gradation, no working up to a climax. Then, again, the music appears to us stately and romantic, but scarcely solemn. The influence of Tschai'kowsky is felt throughout. We shall certainly hope to have another opportunity of hearing this prelude in London. It was well performed under the direction of the composer. Next came Brahms's 'German Requiem,' and we must frankly say that, as regards intonation, rhythmic life, expression, and tempi, the rendering proved unsatisfactory. Allowance must, however, be made for limited rehearsal, also for the difficulties of the work in question. The solos were sung by Miss Esther Palliser and Mr. Andrew Black.

Mr. Elgar conducted his short oratorio 'Lux Christi,' produced here at Worcester three years ago. The opening "Meditation" for orchestra is one of the most striking portions of the work, and one which is often heard in churches. There is also a clever and impressive bass solo, "I did make the Good Shepherd," and there are one or two well-written choruses; yet, taken as a whole, the work is dull. The succinct dramatic and vivid Gospel story of the blind man who by the power of Jesus was suddenly made to see is enlarged by means of reflective solos and choruses, but not strengthened. The style of the music is modern; of true inspiration it bears, however, fewer traces. The programme ended with Dvorák's 'Te Deum,' the soli being sung by Miss Esther Palliser and Mr. Andrew Black.

Of the successful evening concert at the Public Hall in the evening we shall speak next week.

Musical Gossip.

At the Promenade Concerts held at Queen's Hall and Covent Garden several novelties have been brought forward. Russian composers are always favoured at Queen's Hall, and some of the works submitted recently proved decidedly interesting. From Alexander Glazounoff—who, unlike so many of the more prominent composers of the Russian school, has been enabled to devote his whole career to the musical art—came a fantasia for orchestra, dated "Petersburg, 1894." Its melodic interest is considerable,

and though somewhat noisy and boisterous in its later developments, the piece, with its well-contrasted sections, repays close attention. Welcome also was a suite for orchestra by Ippolitoff-Ivanoff, entitled 'Caucasian Sketches,' the music of the four sections being partly based on genuine melodies noted down by the composer during a visit to the Caucasus. These sketches are clever and picturesque, and the composer handles his orchestra with remarkable skill and facility. Yet another novelty was the bright and animated little 'Cosatschok,' by the Moscow musician De Wolkoff. An 'Air de Ballet' for strings, by Mr. Percy Pitt, arranged from his set of pieces called 'Bagatelles,' written for violin and piano, exhibited an expressive melody introduced by the solo violin, and was generally tasteful and pleasing. Herr Weingartner has supplied a new orchestral arrangement of Weber's 'Invitation à la Valse.' He works the two principal melodies together in a neat and rather humorous manner, and the new arrangement is so lively and piquant that it will probably meet with favour in many quarters. The symphonic poem 'Ave, Libertas!' written by Miguéz in celebration of the first anniversary of the republic in the United States of Brazil, proved to be a curious mixture, partly German and partly Spanish in character. Its chief feature is a pompous march, obviously suggested by Wagner's 'Kaiser-marsch.' The music is bold and vigorous, but there was little justification for describing the piece as a symphonic poem. A first performance in England has also been given of the sinfonia from Leonardo Leo's 'Sant' Elena al Calvario.' Mr. Coleridge-Taylor assisted at the Promenade Concert at Covent Garden on Friday of last week, when he conducted the performance of his Suite constructed from the 'Four Characteristic Waltzes' and the 'Danse Nègre.' These waltzes are uncommonly effective and spirited, while the 'Danse Nègre' has more than a touch of quaintness about it. Among the vocalists was Miss Beatrice Frost, who gave agreeable renderings of songs by Balfe and Cowen.

A RECORD of letters, articles, and comments in the press, on the proposal to adopt the low pitch throughout the pianoforte trade, has been published by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons. On September 1st the agreement arrived at by Messrs. Broadwood, Brinsmead, Blüthner, Bechstein, Erard, Ibach, Pleyel, Steinway, and other well-known firms to adopt the Paris diapason normal pitch, came into operation. From the prefatory note of the compilers of this record, they are in favour of this pitch. All who are interested in this question should carefully study this interesting and useful record. There are many letters from distinguished musicians, including vocalists. There is a table of contents, and a capital index.

A "SPECIAL MACKENZIE CONCERT," under the conductorship of the composer, was recently given at New Brighton Tower. The programme included the "Astarte" Prelude from the 'Manfred' music, performed for the first time, the orchestral ballad 'La Belle Dame sans Merci,' the genial 'Britannia' Overture, the 'Benedictus' for violin, and various songs. There was a large and enthusiastic audience. New composers are constantly coming to the fore, and this special recognition of Sir A. C. Mackenzie makes some amends for the neglect into which one of his best works, 'The Rose of Sharon,' has fallen.

The *Allgemeine Musik-Zeitung* of August 25th announces that Herr Felix Weingartner, during his summer holidays, has completed a Symphony in E flat, also a new Quartet for strings, which will be produced by the Hahr Quartet during the coming season. From the same quarter we also learn that the works of distinguished Bavarian composers are to be published in a series entitled "Denkmäler

der Tonkunst in Bayern." Of the sixteenth century will be included the names of Ottmayr, Forster, Lechner, Neusiedler; of the seventeenth, Hassler, Pachelbel, and Torelli; of the eighteenth, Rathgeber, Cannabich, and Abt Vogler; and of the nineteenth, only that of Ett, composer of sacred music, has been judged worthy of revival. MM. Sandberger, Von Perfall, Rheinberger, Von Wölflin, and Widmann, all men of note, will edit the various works.

A SERIES of hitherto unpublished letters from Carl Maria von Weber to his friend Heinrich Lichtenstein will appear in Westermann's *Illustrirte Deutsche Monatshefte*, commencing from October.

Le Ménestrel reports from Christiania that Herr Grieg has promised to write an oratorio entitled 'Peace' on a libretto furnished by Björnsterne Björnson, and hopes that the score will be finished in time to be performed during the Paris Exhibition next year in connexion with the Peace Congress which is to be held there.

Le Ménestrel also states that Italian papers have given a complete thematic analysis of Perosi's new oratorio 'Il Natale del Redentore,' which is announced for performance at Como Cathedral from the 12th to the 19th of this month.

THE death is announced, at Cremona, of Achille Verdi, aged seventy-six. He was a teacher of music, and was not related to the famous living master of the same name.

ACCORDING to the Italian papers, Signor Mascagni will commence an artistic tour in October, and will visit Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, giving in all thirty orchestral concerts.

DUKE ALFRED of Coburg-Gotha has conferred on Herr Georg Liebling the Order for Art and Science.

THE Committee of the Liszt-Denkmal of Weimar has just offered three prizes for the best commemorative designs. The first consists of 2,000 marks, the second of 1,000, and the third of 500. The monument will cost about 40,000 marks, and a good many contributions have already been collected.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

COMEDY.—'The Ghetto,' in Three Acts. Adapted from Herman Heyermans, Jun.

VAUDEVILLE.—'The Ellixir of Youth,' a Farce Comedy. By G. K. Sims and Leonard Merrick.

WITH the Dutch original of 'The Ghetto,' though it is announced on the playbill as celebrated, and is said to have obtained a success in the author's native country, we can claim no acquaintance. Like other recent plays presenting Jewish life, it proves to be grim, gloomy, and depressing, the one quality that gives it a claim upon consideration being the uncompromising nature of its satire. Since mediæval legend invented the fiction (for as such we have come to regard it) that Jews stole and crucified Christian children, and Chaucer told us of

Yonge Hugh of Lincoln, slain also With cursed Jewes, as it is notable, and since Marlowe depicted Barabbas stealing abroad to poison wells or

Kill sick people groaning under walls, no arraignment of the Hebrew so savage as that of Heyermans has been heard in drama or literature. We are shown two Amsterdam tradesmen deliberately plotting and carrying into execution the murder of a Christian woman who, after serving in the

house of one of them, has secretly married his son. The murder in question is of the basest and most cowardly description, and is accompanied by a display of hypocrisy and blasphemy that renders it doubly repellent. We are not protesting against the subject, which is not more barbarous than that, say, of 'The Yorkshire Tragedy,' nor will we venture to assert that the action depicted is inconceivable. Fanaticism was presumably not dead in 1817, in which year, the scene being Amsterdam, the action is laid. In view of recent experiences, in which the Jews have been victims rather than aggressors, who shall say that it does not still exist? The circumstances depicted are such as are calculated to inflame to the utmost Jewish prejudices and to appeal to Jewish greed. In fact, as a picture of Jewish feeling and of life in the Ghetto, the play is well and almost greatly conceived. Had the execution been equal to the conception we might have had a powerful drama. Unfortunately the workmanship is poor, and the character of the hero contemptible. Having married his father's Christian servant, and narrowly escaped in so doing the fate of Stephen, Rafael, when driven to bay, avows the truth on the steps of the synagogue, and clasps his wife to his heart in the presence of a scandalized congregation. He inveighs against Jewish meanness, dishonesty, and love of pelf, disavows them and their works, visits their doings with scathing irony, and departs shaking the dust off his feet. At this point a dramatic situation is reached. Having done this, however, the hero goes away for a week and leaves his wife unprotected from a ferocious father who hates her, and the tender mercies of a mob that has already stoned him. He does this to look after some music he has composed. When he comes back it is to drag her body out of the canal into which, through the action of his father and another Hebrew elder, she has thrown herself. A moderate amount of pity is felt for the heroine, but none whatever for the hero, whom we are almost ready to believe guilty of collusion. What other end at least could he have expected? The action, it is thus seen, is inconclusive; it is, as has already been said, gloomy, and it is also dull. There are promises of things which are not realized, and the interest never extends beyond what we assume to be a faithful picture of life. Had we to define the work we should have to crib from Polonius and call it "tragic-comical-historical-pastoral." Mr. Kyrle Bellew made the hero picturesque, but scarcely convincing, and Mrs. Brown Potter shone through her weeds, a goddess masquerading as a domestic. Excellent performances were given by Miss Constance Collier, Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Titheradge, and other actors. The play will not, however, hold an English public.

Not very much subtlety is shown—or, indeed, required—in the acting of a piece like 'The Elixir of Youth.' Admittedly from a German original, it has been made thoroughly English, and as it goes briskly throughout, without undue demands on the time or intelligence of the playgoer, it is likely to be a success, as many similar pieces have been. The pranks of the old man amorously afflicted by the elixir are amusingly played by Mr. George Giddens,

who bears the chief burden of the play without any difficulty. Mr. Fred Eastman, as an Italian upholsterer with a gift of Southern ejaculation, plays well with Miss Juliette Nesville, who makes a taking French maid. Miss Ellis Jeffreys is a little stiff at times, but shows some power of comedy.

THE NORWEGIAN NATIONAL THEATRE.

NORWEGIAN dramatic art has at last found a worthy and permanent home in the new National Theatre that was opened with three festival performances early this month in the Norwegian capital. Here, untrammelled by the semi-official censorship which prevailed at the old Christiania Theatre, the works of native as well as foreign authors will be presented in a manner worthy of a country which has produced such dramatists as Ibsen and Björnson; here Ibsen's famous 'Ghosts' will shortly be performed for the first time in the Norwegian tongue by a Norwegian company in the capital of the country, for, strange to say, the Norwegians have hitherto had to go to one of the minor theatres, and hear from the lips of Swedish actors belonging to a Swedish travelling company this much-abused drama. The opening of the National Theatre, in fact, marks a most important event in the literary and artistic history of Norway, and, with the keen intellectual life now active there, it bids fair to realize the fondest hopes of Norwegian patriotism and art. The struggle for this attainment has been long and arduous. I need not here enter into any details; it is enough to say that the people themselves, without any support from the State, except the gift of the site from the Government, have raised such a beautiful and commodious temple for dramatic art as no country need be ashamed of. The moving spirit in this enterprise, Mr. Björn Björnson, the eldest son of the poet, and himself a talented actor, has been appointed manager of the theatre.

On the first evening of the three inaugural performances honour was paid to Holberg, the father of the Norwegian-Danish drama; on the second to Ibsen, when his satirical comedy 'An Enemy of the People' was performed in admirable style; and on the third to Björnson, whose historical play 'Sigurd Jorsalfar' was revived for the occasion, superbly mounted and excellently acted.

Not the least interesting feature at the opening performances was the presence of the two living dramatists themselves, who occupied seats of honour in the centre of the theatre, and to whom the most enthusiastic receptions were accorded every evening. There sat the two white-haired, striking figures amidst such surroundings as they in their most ambitious days never could have dreamt of, while outside, opposite the principal entrance to the theatre, high on granite pedestals, stood their effigies in bronze, which had only been unveiled on the morning of the first performance.

The plays announced for the coming season will include Ibsen's 'Hedda Gabler,' 'Ghosts,' and his new play, which is promised for December; Björnson's 'The Newly Married Couple,' 'Beyond our Reach,' and 'The New System'; Sudermann's 'John the Baptist'; Shakspeare's 'Taming of the Shrew' and 'Twelfth Night'; Rostand's 'Cyrano de Bergerac'; Max Halbe's 'Youth'; Belot and Villetard's 'Cæsar Gerodot's Will'; and three plays by the younger Norwegian authors Gunnar Heiberg, Vilhelm Krag, and Sigbjørn Obstfelder.

H. L. B.

Dramatic Gossip.

How rapid has been the resumption of performances is shown in the fact that in the Strand, in which during a portion of last week every theatre was closed, Terry's is the only

house, with the exception of the Opéra Comique, shortly to be demolished, at which performances are not being given.

THE Gaiety Theatre reopened on Saturday last with 'A Runaway Girl,' now in the second year of a successful run.

'MAN AND HIS MAKERS' is the title of the new piece by Mr. Louis N. Parker and Mr. Wilson Barrett, which will be the next novelty at the Lyceum. In this, in addition to the company taking part in the 'Silver King,' Miss Lena Ashwell and Mr. J. H. Barnes will appear.

THE Avenue Theatre will reopen on the 23rd inst., under Miss Granville, with 'The Interrupted Honeymoon.'

BEFORE the close of the month the Criterion will reopen, under the management of Messrs. Wyndham and Charles Frohman, with 'My Son's Wife,' an adaptation of 'Ma Bru,' the comedy of MM. Bilhaud and Carré, given during the summer at the Odéon. In the cast of this will be Miss Ellaline Terriss, Miss Fanny Brough, Miss Cynthia Brooke, and Messrs. Herbert Standing, Seymour Hicks, Alfred Bishop, C. P. Little, C. Vane Tempest, and J. L. Mackay.

THE revival of 'Richard III.' at the Kennington Theatre is supported by a cast such as is not always found at a West-End theatre. Mr. Murray Carson plays Richard; Mrs. Beere is Queen Margaret; Miss Grace Warner, Lady Anne; and Miss Bessie Hatton, the Prince of Wales. Mr. F. H. Macklin is Buckingham; Mr. Luigi Lablache, Richmond; and Mr. Matthew Brodie, Hastings. The version is Shakspeare's, not Colley Cibber's. Other revivals, some of them Shakspearean, are understood to be in contemplation.

SIR HENRY IRVING and Miss Terry began at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Birmingham, on Monday night with 'Robespierre,' a country tour which precedes their departure to America.

THE next novelty at the Strand will consist of 'The Prince of Borneo,' by Mr. J. W. Herbert, a writer unknown as yet to the English stage.

EARLY in next year Mr. Martin Harvey will reappear at the Prince of Wales's Theatre in 'The Only Way,' which, after a few weeks, will be followed by Mr. Herman Merivale's adaptation of 'Don Juan.'

MR. MARTIN HARVEY has issued from the Nassau Press a souvenir of 'The Only Way,' which gives portraits of the principal actors concerned in the performance, and reproduces some of the more striking or familiar scenes and situations.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for a series of performances of Dr. Otto Devrient's "Lutherspiel." A committee has been formed to provide a guarantee fund.

SIGNORA DUSE will begin this month a short cycle of performances at the Lessing Theatre at Berlin. Her repertory will consist of the ever-popular 'Dame aux Camélias,' 'La Femme de Claude,' and Sudermann's 'Heimat,' called in Italian 'Casa Paterna.'

M. EDMOND ROSTAND recently stayed for some time at Vienna, for the purpose of studying the history of the Duke of Reichstadt, who is to be the central figure of his next drama.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—L. H.—W. F. P.—C. J. G.—K. D.—G. W. M.—R. F. S.—received.
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FARMER, J. B., and FREEMAN, W. G.—On the Structure and Affinities *Helminthostachys zeylanica*. (With Plates XXI-XXIII.)

HARTOG, W. M.—The Alleged Fertilization in the Saprolegniaceæ.